

Schmidt's Party Appears to Lead in State Election

HANNOVER, June 9 (AP)—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was estimated tonight to have won a slim victory in today's Lower Saxony state election, the first test of popularity for his new coalition government in Bonn.

But a fractional error in the computer projections, based on results in representative districts, could mean that victory lay with the opposition Christian Democratic party.

In any case, the projections showed the Christian Democrats overtaking Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats as the strongest single party in the north German state.

Vote gains by Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's small Free Democratic party put the Socialists in a position to retain control of the Lower Saxony State House in Hannover.

Official returns from 88 of 98 election districts gave the following percentage breakdown of the votes (comparative standing for 1970 in parentheses):

SPD: 42.3 (45.2).
CDU: 49.7 (46.8).
FDP: 6.9 (4.4).
Communists: 0.4 (0.4).
National Democrats: 0.7 (3.2).

Computer Dittier

According to one computer projection, reported on television three hours after the polls closed, the Social Democrats had won 67 seats in the new 155-member state parliament.

The Christian Democrats had taken 77 seats and the Free Democrats 11. This would give the coalition parties a one-vote, 78-77, edge.

Another projection, gave the Social Democrats 69 seats, the Christian Democrats 77 and the Free Democrats 10. The coalition parties thereby would have a three-vote, 79-76, edge.

In the outgoing Lower Saxony parliament, which had only 149 seats, the Social Democrats ruled alone by virtue of a one-vote, 75-74, margin. The Free Democrats were not represented, because they failed to clear the 5 percent hurdle in 1970, when they polled only 4.4 percent of the vote.

The voter turnout in cool, overcast weather was running over 80 percent, higher than four years ago. There are 5.1 million registered voters.

Brandt Sees 'Turning Point'

Even before the final result was known, ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt today hailed the outcome as a "turning point" in the downward trend of the Bonn coalition's popularity.

Mr. Brandt, stung by a series of state and communal election defeats and hurt by spiraling inflation, resigned suddenly on May 7 because an alleged East German spy was discovered on his chancellery staff. Mr. Brandt took full personal and political responsibility for allowing the aide, Guenter Guillaume, to handle top-secret documents. Mr. Guillaume is in jail awaiting trial.

Mr. Brandt has retained the post as chairman of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Schmidt, the former finance minister, succeeded Mr. Brandt as chancellor on May 17 and set himself the task of stabilizing prices and, at the same time, halting the erosion of his party's popularity.

The 55-year-old Mr. Schmidt lacks the prestige Mr. Brandt enjoyed abroad. Mr. Brandt won the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize for his Ostpolitik, his policy of normalizing relations with the Soviet bloc. But at home, recent public-opinion polls have showed, Mr. Schmidt is rated higher than Mr. Brandt in leadership qualities and ability to control the economy, and to check young leftists within the ranks of his party.

J.S., Saudis in Pact Called 'Milestone' Military, Economic Relations Covered

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT).—The United States and Saudi Arabia signed yesterday a wide-ranging military and economic agreement that both sides said heralded an era of increasingly close cooperation between the two countries.

American officials said they hoped the new accord would provide Saudi Arabia with incentives to increase oil production to would serve as a model for similar cooperation between Washington and other Arab states.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi second deputy emperor and a half-brother of King Faisal, signed the six-page agreement.

Mr. Kissinger, who will accompany President Nixon this week on a Middle East tour that will include a stop in Saudi Arabia, said the pact was a "milestone" in U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, and that the Arab country's "policy in general."

Prince Fahd said, "It is an excellent opening in a new and glorious chapter in relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States."

Under the terms of the agreement, two joint commissions, one on economic cooperation and the other on Saudi Arabia's military needs, were established. The economic commission will hold its first meeting in October in Saudi Arabia. It will be composed of members drawn from the Departments of State, Treasury and Commerce, the National Science Foundation and other American agencies, as well as a comparable Saudi government bodies.

Four working groups were created to prepare recommendations for the economic commission. They were:

- A joint working group on industrialization that will consider plans for Saudi Arabia's economic development, paying special attention to the use of oil and gas for expanding the production of fertilizer. Mr. Fahd said the gas burned off at the wellhead in the production of oil.
- A joint working group on manpower and education that will consider projects aimed at further development of technical manpower skills, expansion of educational and technical institutions, the transfer of technological expertise, the establishment of a comprehensive Saudi Arabian science and technology program keyed to the national goals of the kingdom and expansion of sister university institutions.
- A working group on technology, research and development to examine specific cooperative endeavors in such fields as solar energy and desalination.
- A joint working group on agriculture that "will meet to examine agricultural development prospects in general and desert agriculture in particular."

Council Expected

In addition, the two governments agreed to consider setting up a private-sector economic council to foster further cooperation. The Treasury Department in the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Finance and National Economy "will consider cooperation in the field of finance," the agreement said.

The United States has provided technical help and sold military equipment to Saudi Arabia's armed forces for more than 20 years, and the newly created military mission "will review programs ready under way for modernizing Saudi Arabia's armed forces in light of the kingdom's defense requirements, especially as they relate to training," the accord said.



Lord and Lady Donoughmore in Dublin police station yesterday. He had a patch on the back of his head, a bruise on his forehead, a black eye and some blood on his coat.

Irish Earl and Wife Freed in Dublin

DUBLIN, June 9 (NYT).—The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore, freed early this morning after a four-day kidnap ordeal, said today that they thought the masked gunman who guarded them in a secret hideout were members of the Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

Lord Donoughmore, 71, still bloodstained and seared from the beating he received when he resisted the kidnappers last Tuesday, stumbled into a night-watchman's hut in a city park here at 4 a.m. with his wife, who is 68.

The abductors had told the couple that they were being freed because convicted members of the IRA in English prisons had given up their hunger strike. No ransom demand was made by the kidnappers, police said.

Before the couple were driven to a hotel here for a breakfast that included champagne, Lady Donoughmore told newsmen that she and her husband felt "marvelously well." She said they were "very thrilled" to be free.

Lord Donoughmore said that during their abduction from outside their mansion, Knocklough House, near Clonsilla, in County Tipperary, he had been "bashed around" with a pistol. He said he had been hit on the head about five times.

"It was probably my own fault," he said with a grin. "Because I was told to lie down and I damned well wasn't going to."

Lord Donoughmore said that their captors had blindfolded them and driven them at high speed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Two police identikit pictures of the men who abducted Lord and Lady Donoughmore.

Kissinger Reportedly Tied Directly to Taps

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, June 9 (NYT).—Henry Kissinger's National Security Council office was directly responsible for ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to end the 17 so-called "national security" wiretaps on newsmen and officials that began in 1969, highly placed sources said yesterday.

The sources said that as late as February, 1971, when the last eight wiretaps were shut down, specific termination orders were telephoned to the FBI by Gen. Alexander Haig, the current White House chief of staff, who was then a deputy to Mr. Kissinger. These new allegations, supported by officials closely involved in the wiretapping, contradict Mr. Kissinger's testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last September in hearings on his nomination as secretary of state.

Mr. Kissinger told the senators that after May, 1970, he and Gen. Haig were in touch with the FBI only when the wiretaps produced a "particularly egregious" report. He also told the senators that he never "explicitly" dealt with the question of terminating the wiretaps.

Kissinger's Assumption

"I assumed that a wiretap which proved unproductive was terminated," Mr. Kissinger testified.

The sources told The New York Times, however, that FBI records showed that Mr. Kissinger, through Gen. Haig, rebuffed at least two and possibly three, of the bureau's requests in mid-1969 that a wiretap on the home of Morton Halperin, then an aide to Mr. Kissinger, be terminated because it was unproductive.

One memorandum quotes Gen. Haig as citing Mr. Kissinger by name in rejecting the bureau's pleas, which were made in June, a month after the wiretap was put in place, and again in late summer.

Mr. Halperin, who later quit the National Security Council in protest over the administration's Vietnam policies, has since sued Mr. Kissinger and others on the ground that they violated his constitutional rights.

A high-level White House source acknowledged that Gen. Haig had served as a liaison man between Mr. Kissinger and the FBI on the wiretaps, but added, "He only did what he was told to." At the time the wiretapping began, in May, 1969, Gen. Haig was a colonel assigned to the council.

Mr. Kissinger has repeatedly denied that he "directly" initiated the wiretapping and insisted that the idea to do so originated at a White House meeting he attended on May 9, 1969, with President Nixon and J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director.

No Meeting

The Times's sources, in a series of recent interviews, determined there was no such White House meeting on May 9, 1969. FBI files show that Mr. Hoover dictated a memorandum on that day describing a telephone conversation with Mr. Kissinger, who was then with the President at Key Biscayne, Fla., about information leaks to newspapers and their peril to foreign policy.

The FBI files also cast strong doubt on Mr. Kissinger's assertion to the Senate panel that "my role in the wiretapping was minimal."

During his election campaign, Mr. Kissinger said that "France must continue essential nuclear tests, and proceed as quickly as possible to underground testing." His opponent, Socialist leader Francois Mitterrand, opposed the tests.

Australia and New Zealand launched intensive protests against the French tests last summer and succeeded in getting the World Court in The Hague to call on France to cancel them. France thereupon denounced the competence of the court on this question.

Unity Affirmed

Mr. Servan-Schreiber's quick dismissal seemed intended to affirm the unity of the government—a coalition of four political groupings plus nonpolitical—and to prevent divergences from taking root when the cabinet had begun to function.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 50, in throwing his support to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the recent presidential election, had said that he had been assured that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would carry out fiscal and budgetary reform and decentralize the government—

From French Cabinet Servan-Schreiber Fired For Opposing A-Tests

PARIS, June 9 (AP).—Minister of Reform Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber was dismissed from the new French government tonight for criticizing its policy of continuing nuclear tests.

His dismissal was announced by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac after a lengthy late-night meeting with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysee Palace.

"The views expressed this morning by Mr. Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber are incompatible with the basic principles of our policy," Mr. Chirac said.

The French government had announced yesterday a new series of atmospheric nuclear tests to be held in the South Pacific this summer. No dates were given, but the announcement said that a zone around Mururoa Atoll in French Polynesia would be closed to shipping and aircraft beginning June 11.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber today accused the French armed forces' chiefs of virtually forcing the government to carry out the new tests.

"The government was not consulted... The military faced the cabinet with a fait accompli," he said in a press conference.

Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who has long energetically opposed the tests, is publisher of the news weekly L'Express. Last year, he traveled to Mururoa to take part in anti-test demonstrations.

A spokesman for President Giscard d'Estaing said that this summer's tests, the eighth in the South Pacific series, would be the last in the atmosphere. In the future France will conduct its atomic blasts underground, the spokesman said.

France did not sign either the limited nuclear test ban treaty or the nonproliferation treaty, taking the position that it would endorse disarmament measures only when the world's powers were ready for general and complete disarmament.

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Italy Weighs Borrowing Billion From U.S., Bonn

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, June 9 (NYT).—Italy is urgently seeking a large loan—possibly of more than \$1 billion—from the United States or West Germany to bail it out of its present financial crisis, informed sources said today.

But the sources admitted that Italy's international credit rating, which has steadily declined during two years of heavy borrowing, was being further eroded by continuing quarrels in the government over the domestic emergency measures needed to give the country some relief.

A dispute about whether the present credit restrictions should be maintained or even tightened has caused strains within the governing coalition that threaten the survival of Premier Mariano Rumor's 12-week-old cabinet.

For the third consecutive day, Mr. Rumor and his key ministers met today in an attempt to iron out their disagreements.

After a three-hour session, the ministers said they would resume their crisis talks tomorrow in the hope of reaching an accord on credit policy.

Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo said he hoped to be able to fly tomorrow to New York and Washington to attend a meeting of Western finance ministers, on Tuesday and Wednesday. He had planned to leave today.

Italy's needs are expected to be high on the agenda.

When Italian officials discuss the loan they hope will be coming from Washington or Bonn, they talk about more than \$1 billion.

With more than 2,500 tons of gold in the Bank of Italy, Italian officials believe they have plenty of collateral, if the gold is valued at the present free-market price rather than at the low official rate.

A billion dollars would just cover a month of Italy's balance-of-payments gap. This is the difference between the cash outflow for imported goods and services and the nation's earnings abroad from all sources.

With a balance-of-payments deficit that may reach or exceed \$10 billion this year, more than just a loan is needed to reestablish some equilibrium.

Credit restrictions were ordered (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Lisbon, Moscow Renew Ties After Gap of a Half-Century

By Marvine Howe

LISBON, June 9 (NYT).—After a lapse of more than 25 years, and is expected to announce the renewal of diplomatic relations, ending a rupture that had lasted more than half a century, it was announced here today.

The new democratic regime in Portugal agreed to exchange diplomatic missions with the Soviet Union at the ambassadorial level as part of a general "opening" toward Communist countries, according to Portuguese government sources.

The provisional Portuguese regime, set up after the April 25 military coup, has reaffirmed its allegiance to NATO but expressed a desire to "normalize" relations with the Soviet bloc.

Under the former authoritarian regime of Premier Marcello Caetano, Cuba was the only Communist country to keep a diplomatic mission in Lisbon.

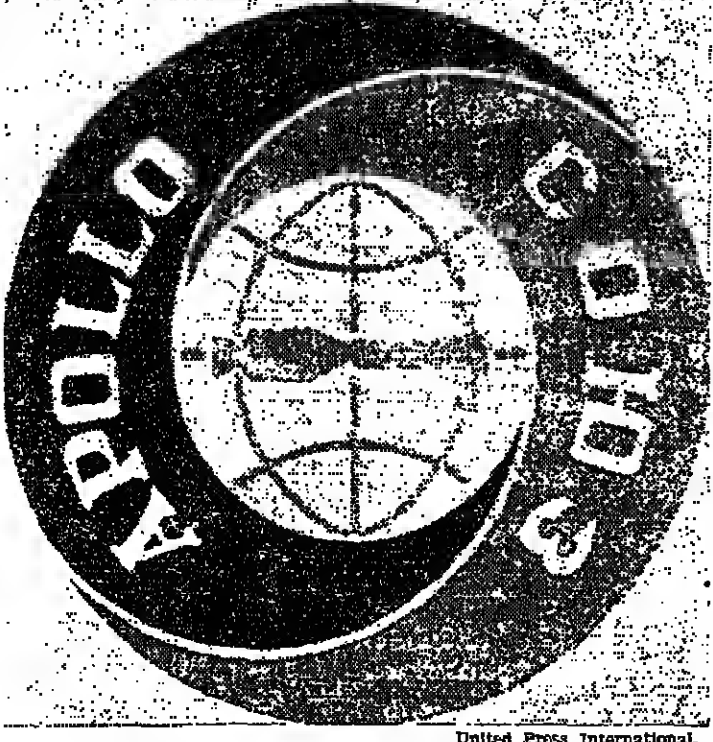
Portugal agreed to resume relations with Romania on June 1, after a lapse of more than 25 years, and is expected to announce the renewal of diplomatic exchanges with Yugoslavia this week.

The agreement with Moscow on diplomatic ties could help Portugal in its delicate peace talks with nationalist movements in its three territories in Africa. The Soviet Union openly backs the leading nationalist movements in Portuguese Africa.

Most African and other Third World countries, which also support the nationalist movements in Portugal's colonies, have refused to recognize the new Lisbon government until it grants independence to the colonies.

Gen. Antonio de Spínola, who was proclaimed President of Portugal by the military junta after its anti-Caetano coup, has pledged to grant the colonies self-determination. The nationalist (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

A Sidelight of Joint Linkup Project U.S. Discovers Russia Was Far Behind in Moon Race



Official emblem of the U.S.-Soviet space mission.

no way it could make a trip to the vicinity of the moon. If they were working on other ideas for getting to the moon, they must have abandoned them when they realized they couldn't get there first.

Three astronauts and two cosmonauts are to make the joint flight, starting July 15, 1975.

Because the Apollo craft is more sophisticated and reliable, these guidelines have been set:

- Russia will prepare two rockets and spacecrafts on adjoining pads and will launch the second if something should go wrong with the first.
- Once in orbit, the Soyuz will be mainly passive. The Apollo will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Fla., seven hours later and will conduct all maneuvers over a 24-hour period to catch the Soyuz and move in for a linkup. U.S. tracking equipment will be placed aboard the Soyuz to help guide the Apollo.

Astronaut Eugene Cernan, who commanded the Apollo-17 moon landing and who now is a member of the team planning the U.S.-Russian flight, said:

"Our Apollo spacecraft is far, far more sophisticated and has got a greater capability than the Soyuz. That doesn't say the Soyuz is not good. It was just built for a different job."

"The medical profession had a tremendous influence on their space program," Capt. Cernan (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Katharine Cornell, 81, Dies; A 'First Lady' of U.S. Stage

NEW YORK, June 9 (NYT).—Katharine Cornell, 81, one of the great creative actresses of the American theater, died early today at her home in Vineyard Haven, Mass.

Miss Cornell had been ailing for several years. The cause of death was attributed to pneumonia.

"The first lady of the theater" was Alexander Woolcott's phrase for Katharine Cornell. Uttered with that critic's usual hyperbole, the description was nonetheless apt, for Miss Cornell was indisputably a reigning Broadway star of the second quarter of the century, an actress without peer in emotional, romantic roles.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street," "Romeo and Juliet" and "Camille" were her three greatest triumphs. More than triumphs of technique, they were triumphs of winning and holding audiences, of exciting and dazzling them.

One of Miss Cornell's strengths was her ability to create character. Part of this was her acting genius and part her looks. Her face, with its high cheekbones, was somewhat oriental in cast; her hair was dark brown, almost black, and her prominent eyebrows curved down. It was a mobile and expressive face, one that captivated, among others, Bernard Shaw.

Both her grandfather and father were actors.

Miss Cornell's professional and private life was bound up with Guthrie McClintic. When she made her Broadway debut in 1921 in "Nice People," Mr. McClintic, then a young casting director, saw her and wrote in his notebook, "Interesting, monotonous, Watch."

By early fall, he had married her. The union lasted 40 years, until Mr. McClintic's death. He (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

After 23 Years, Vows to Stay

Portuguese Settler in Angola Says Jungle Farm Is His Life

By Henry Kamm

CASSALALA, Angola (NYT).—Vicente Duarte Gomes came to Angola 23 years ago because Portugal did not provide enough work for him as a bricklayer in and around Lisbon. He worked as a construction worker for the first three years, then moved to this region, more than 100 miles southeast of the capital, Luanda, to help in the restoration of the ruins of a 300-year-old foundry.

Lisbon's Ties To Moscow Are Renewed

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Gen. Spínola included in his provision military-civilian government the heads of Portugal's Socialist and Communist parties, which have openly called for the independence of the African territories—Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, who is head of the Socialist party, has opened peace talks with leaders of nationalist movements in the three colonies.

Moscow's agreement to establish diplomatic relations with Lisbon was considered by diplomatic sources here as an endorsement of the Portuguese government's declared policy of decolonization in Africa.

The announcement said that the two countries had agreed to establish relations "upon the principles of peaceful co-existence and the observance of the aims and the principles of the United Nations Charter."

Lisbon Delays Talks
LISBON, June 9 (Reuters).—The second round of Portugal's cease-fire talks with African nationalists from Portuguese Guinea, due to start in London yesterday, has been postponed until Thursday.

The brief pause in Portugal's moves for peace in its African territories was seen by observers here as dictated by the need to assess fully nationalist demands.

Leftists Stage Protest
LISBON, June 9 (AP).—About 300 young demonstrators from the extreme left staged a protest yesterday against the arrest of a Marxist-line editor.

The marchers called for the release of José Luís Salgueiro, 29, arrested Friday after publishing an article calling on soldiers and sailors in Africa "to desert en masse with your arms."

Mr. Salgueiro was held in a military fort, presumably for violating the military code.

The arrest was the first of a leftist since the new government came to power six weeks ago.

EEC Head Wants Alternatives to Oil

PARIS, June 9 (AP).—The president of the European Economic Community Commission suggested yesterday that Europeans follow the example of the United States in conserving energy and looking for alternatives to petroleum.

François Xavier Ortoli, of France, said at a world energy symposium's final session that no European country would be spared the bad effects of increased oil prices.

He said it was the duty of industrialized nations to investigate other energy sources that eventually could replace petroleum. "I believe Europe must make as much effort in this field as the United States," Mr. Ortoli declared.

Sadat to Visit Romania
CAIRO, June 9 (Reuters).—President Anwar Sadat will visit Romania June 27, Cairo newspapers reported today.

one's to claim if he wanted to clear and plant it, offered the opportunity to become independent. So Mr. Duarte Gomes claimed and registered nearly 250 acres at the land office.

With the help of regional tribesmen, who were even poorer than himself and willing to work for minimal wages, he began to clear and plant the jungle a little at a time. About 150 acres are planted now, mostly in bananas. Mr. Duarte Gomes also grows tangerines and lemons.

"I am here for life," said the swarthy, 45-year-old farmer, leaning against a post in his packing shed. "All I have in Portugal is my plot in the cemetery."

500,000 Settlers

In many ways, Mr. Duarte Gomes is typical of the about 500,000 Portuguese settlers in this country of 5.7 million inhabitants.

He lives better than he would in Portugal, which is still unable to provide work for many of its citizens and exports about one million of its workers to Western Europe. He lives much better than the Africans who work for him at a subsistence wage and make possible his way of life. He works long days to achieve a standard of living that is modest by Western measurements.

He has not been back to see his family in Portugal, he said, rubbing an index finger against a thumb to indicate that lack of money was the reason. He got out of debt for the first time about three years ago and hopes to stay that way.

Mr. Duarte Gomes produces 60 tons of bananas a month, half of which he sells. The rest rots. A number of farmers like himself are trying to form their own export cooperative to be able to sell all their produce. He sells all of the 40 tons of citrus he produces yearly in Luanda.

From 30 to 40 day laborers work for Mr. Duarte Gomes, depending on his needs. He pays them the going wage, the equivalent of \$1.60 for a day that begins and ends with the sun. Mr. Duarte Gomes's laborers put up huts on his land without rent.

Many laborers leave after a short time, the farmer said, "when they think that they have made enough money for a while."

A 3-year-old boy who answered to the name of Manuel listened seriously to the conversation. Mr. Duarte Gomes said that one of his laborers had left the boy behind when he quit and that he, Mr. Duarte Gomes, had informally "adopted" the boy.

"He lives in my house, and when he is old enough for school he will go to school, and when he is old enough for work he will work," Mr. Duarte Gomes said.

Mr. Duarte Gomes, like many settlers, has two children: a black woman with whom he had a relationship before he married his Portuguese wife, who, like himself, is a migrant from Portugal. He has adopted the two children—he has none by his wife—and is proud of two grandchildren.

Like all the whites in Angola, Mr. Duarte Gomes is troubled by the events in Portuguese Africa that were set in motion by the liberal revolution in Portugal. He is uncertain about his future. "What I hope for is that Angola will become independent and that I can stay," he said.

But, he said, "black independence" would bring "another Congo." He said an independent Angola, providing equality for whites, blacks and mulattoes, should be the goal.

Like many Angolan whites Mr. Duarte Gomes is of two minds about what he would do if his position and life here were threatened. At various points, he said that he would pack his suitcases and leave or that he would fight to the end.

Mr. Duarte Gomes said he would have preferred that the Lisbon coup had not taken place. "The people were not prepared for it," he said. "For 40 years, people couldn't talk at all and now everybody talks nonsense."



FOLKLORE FOR THE PRESIDENT—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing being serenaded on Saturday by accordionists in Rochefort-Montagne, capital of his Puy-de-Dôme district. He was there to hand in his resignation as mayor of the town of Chamalières, which became necessary after he was elected President last month.

Servan-Schreiber Is Ousted From the French Government

(Continued from Page 1)

formal directives he was giving so that the nuclear (test) campaign would be the last carried out in the atmosphere, and the next campaign would take place underground like those of most countries concerned.

Mr. Chirac said Mr. Servan-Schreiber's statement had dealt a serious blow to ministerial unity. He said, however, that he regretted having to take the decision.

Noting that Mr. Servan-Schreiber was still a deputy in the National Assembly, he said, "We will remain very attentive to his proposals."

21 Posts Filled

PARIS, June 9 (Reuters).—President Giscard d'Estaing yesterday named 21 secretaries of state—junior ministers—to complete the government formed following his election nearly three weeks ago.

With a total of 37 members, including two women, it is thus both larger than the last, previous government.

One of the main surprises in yesterday's list of secretaries of state was the absence of a secretary of state for women's affairs—a post which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had promised, during the recent election campaign, to create.

Informed sources said that they believed the post had been left vacant because the woman chosen for it had backed out at the last moment. The expected nominee is Mrs. Françoise Giroud, editor of L'Express. She backed Mr. Mitterrand for the presidency.

Italy Weighing a Bid to Bonn, Washington for \$1 Billion

(Continued from Page 1)

by the Bank of Italy some months ago to combat inflation and cool the economy by throttling imports and shaking out speculative or ailing enterprises.

Premier Rumor's Christian Democratic party favors creating a government bill in the Senate last December. France will now be asked by the EEC Commission to pass legislation which complies with the Court of Justice judgment.

9 Die in Spain Crash
UREDA, Spain, June 9 (AP).—Nine persons were killed and 14 injured in the collision of a bus and a truck near here yesterday.

The bus was carrying a group of girls from a school to Jodra, a town in this southern area. Four of the girls were killed.

The Christian Democrats, Italy's strongest party, had backed a drive by conservative Roman Catholics to repeal the three-year-old divorce law. The only

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EEC Urged To Strengthen Wine Rules

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, June 9 (IHT).—The recent detection in France and Italy of two large-scale wine manufacturing frauds has prompted the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community to put forward new proposals to control and protect wine standards.

This initiative, prompted by questions in the European Parliament, follows the discovery of a "wine laboratory" near Palermo, fully equipped for the production of substandard wine. This was the fourth such fraud to be discovered in southern Italy during the past three months.

The police on this occasion found 500,000 liters of under-fermented grape juice, the same quantity of hot water and seven tons of sugar.

Big Profits
Similar plots to adulterate wine have also been uncovered in Corsica, where three companies were marketing as "wine" a drink made from wine lees, sugar, glycerine and sulphuric acid. The profits from this operation are alleged to have hit 60 million francs (\$12 million).

Although the EEC authorities accept that wine frauds are common within the nine-member grouping, especially in France and Italy, it is unable to say how high the percentage of "artificial wine" is in the EEC's total wine production.

The Executive Commission has to rely on the competent authorities in each member country to track such frauds down, having no law-enforcement arm of its own. But it is trying to get common methods of analysis or rules to detect infringements adopted by all of its wine-producing members.

For three days nobody in the West was sure of her whereabouts, and the East German authorities claimed more than once that she had been released, sources in West Berlin said.

A check at the East-West German border in Marienborn yielded proof that Miss Ballantine, of Cheltenham, England, was being detained in the East.

U.K. Frees Wife Of a Naval Spy After 20 Months

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters).—A former British naval officer's wife who talked her husband into spying for the Russians was released from London's Holloway Prison Friday.

Maureen Bingham, 36, served 20 months of her 2 1/2-year sentence for aiding her husband, David.

Bingham is serving a 21-year sentence imposed in March, 1973, for betraying anti-submarine warfare and other vital defense secrets while serving as a sub-lieutenant.

After his conviction, Mrs. Bingham confessed she had persuaded her husband to take up espionage as a means of paying household debts.

The couple last met three months ago at another London jail with their four children, aged between 6 and 13, also present. "Our relationship is strained," Mrs. Bingham said today. "There has been talk of divorce but it has not got any further than talk."

Chinese Charge Russia Revives Czarist Sea Plan

TOKYO, June 9 (AP).—China accused the Soviet Union of reviving czarist dreams with its naval building in the Indian Ocean, a Peking broadcast reported today.

"The present expansion of the Soviet revisionist new czars in the Indian Ocean is precisely part of their efforts to materialize the long-cherished dreams of the old czars," the official Hsinhua news agency said in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo.

It labeled as "futile" Soviet attempts to explain the naval moves as passing under the principles of freedom of navigation in the open seas.

"The Moscow brand" of this freedom, it declared, "can go to the devil!"

To the Russians, freedom of navigation is actually "freedom to contend for maritime hegemony with the other superpowers," the United States, it said.

East Germans Aid Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad, June 9 (Reuters).—East Germany has given Chad 11 tons of medical supplies, blankets and provisions to help the drought-stricken country, sources said here. Chad is one of the worst-hit of the six Sahelian-belt countries to have suffered from the six-year-old drought.

Naval Chief Confirmed

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The nomination of William Middendorf 2d to be secretary of the Navy has been confirmed by the Senate.

East-West Summit in July Held Unlikely

Total Deadlock Seen at European Talks

GENEVA, June 9 (NYT).—A 35-nation effort to draft a charter for a new era in East-West relations has become stalled on all key issues nearly a year after it was officially started.

"We are in total deadlock," one Western delegate to the European Conference on Security and Cooperation here said.

The possibility of holding a heads-of-state meeting next month to adopt a declaration ratifying the changes wrought by World War II to the map of Europe, as had been wanted by the Soviet Union, is now "absolutely out," conference sources said.

These sources dismissed as "not serious" the statement by Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, that a July summit session was "still a possibility."

Mr. Honecker said in an interview published last week that he was optimistic because he believed that President Nixon's talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the end of this month would spur "forward movement on European matters."

"Only a miracle would enable us even to finish our work by the end of July, let alone in time to allow the three weeks or so that would be needed to ready the documents and complete the technical arrangements for a formal signing session," a spokesman for one of the smaller nonaligned European nations affirmed.

All the nations of Europe, with the exception of Albania, are participating in the conference, along with the United States and Canada, which are in NATO. The U.S. view is that no possibility, including the completion of the current negotiating stage in time for the projected July summit session in Helsinki, is yet foreclosed.

Washington is known to have desired to accommodate Moscow on the holding of a summit session.

Many delegates believe that Mr. Brezhnev will press Mr. Nixon for a statement calling for the early completion of the conference at the summit level.

However, there is a widely held view here that the Soviet Union is no longer seeking to have the negotiating phase terminated until after a summer recess.

This belief stems from the absence of any serious attempt by the Soviet bloc since the conference resumed on April 23 after an Easter recess to reach any accommodation on key issues.

The West places the blame for the present deadlock on the Soviet bloc's "refusal to allow free flow of information and increased human contacts across frontiers."

Moscow has also been uncompromising on such "confidence-building measures" as they are termed, as advances in military maneuvers.

The Soviet view is that progress has been stymied by Western insistence on raising that are unrelated to the of détente.

Western sources believe Moscow will not advance important proposals at the conference until it has sought Nixon's backing during his visit to the Soviet Union.

The conference is due to prove this week a program of meetings through July 15 in the week or so before date that the decision will be made whether to push or to have a summer break.

U.S. Finds Russians Lagged Far Behind in Race to Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

said, "I said that the Soviet engineers had to build and design for the incapacitated astronauts. So they built a spacecraft in which everything is controlled from the ground or by prearranged devices. Their spacecraft basically is designed around a philosophy that it doesn't need a man to fly."

Of the U.S. spacecraft, he said: "We built ours with the human being in the loop (at the controls). Without a human being in Apollo, it won't work. Because they don't have a man in the loop, their controls . . . are not very sophisticated."

He added that, "politically speaking, their space program, from my way of thinking, had no major overall goal like landing on the moon. Their goals were all to be first. Get the first man there. Get the first woman. Get the first two people up there at the same time; the first multi-man spacecraft. So, politically, they gained some significant firsts."

The lifting power of their rocket is 15,000 pounds, compared with 37,000 pounds for Saturn-1B, which will carry Apollo vehicles. A Saturn-5, those that boosted the Apollo flights, can lift 280,000 pounds.

Will the Russians gain U.S. technological secrets because of the exchange?

"Except for the common engineering system, which is a design, the two nations will be using their own equipment," Chester Lee, director of Apollo-Soyuz program, "We're getting into the guts of it, and don't get into the guts of it. The whole program was structured basically so that it was necessary to exchange a lot of technology."

Of the U.S. tracking equipment that will be aboard the Soyuz, Mr. Lee said:

"Obviously, the equipment in their hands and we're standing over it. I'm not sure they want to look at the stuff they can do it. But here I think that's technology that not the type we're worried about. It's recognized and it's understood."

Irish Earl, Wife Are Freed In Good Condition in Dublin

(Continued from Page 1)

speed to a country hideout, changing cars three times.

They were held in a small, heavily curtained room, he continued, and when their blindfolds were removed, they saw that their captors wore "Ku Klux Klan-style" hoods. The prisoners were guarded day and night and blindfolded each time they went to the bathroom.

Lord Donoughmore said they thought the house was in a rural area, because they heard cattle from time to time.

He said that the kidnapers treated them "with the greatest possible courtesy" once they reached the hideout.

"Whatever We Wanted"

"They did absolutely everything to see that we got whatever we wanted," said Lady Donoughmore. The gang gave them a change of clothing, including a pair of carpet slippers for Lady.

Late Friday night the earl and the countess were awakened sleep by a member of the who told them: "You are in the hunger-strike. Have up."

Early today Lord and Donoughmore were blind and driven for two or three to Phoenix Park, a big park near the center of Dublin.

Donoughmore, who had lost shoes in the struggle at mansion.

The gang told them there no question of a ransom, that they were being held because of the Irish prison hunger strike in England.

Six prisoners, including Lord and Dolours Price, serving sentences for car-bombing London, had refused to eat because they wanted to be ferried to jails in Ulster. The hunger strikers, Mr. Gaughan, died last Monday on Friday the others ended hunger strikes.

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Much More Modest Now

Kennedy Library Project Cut To Meet Costs, Controversy

By John Kufner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (UPI)—Sealed-down plans for a John F. Kennedy library and museum were unveiled here Friday amid continuing controversy over the project in the city that contributed so much to his mystique.

CIA Director Seeks Law In Secrecy

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—William Colby, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is seeking legislation that would give him with powers to force the protection of intelligence secrets on penalty of 10 years in prison or a fine of \$10,000. The request, accompanied by a three-page draft of a bill which would amend the National Security Act of 1949, was sent out to administration officials and congressional leaders on Jan. 14. But it became public knowledge when it was issued last Monday by the U.S. Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., appended to a letter sent to the CIA in a "battering" over secrecy laws.

The genesis of Mr. Colby's request is in his court struggle with a book by a CIA publisher, a book soon to be distributed by the CIA and the CIA's "Cult of Intelligence," by Victor Marchetti and John Marks.

Experience Used

Mr. Marchetti was a CIA employee from 1955 to 1969 and a book draws heavily on his experience and knowledge of agency operations.

Last September, Mr. Colby, who just taken over as director of the CIA, sought court assistance in obtaining 339 deletions of what he and his associates considered to be classified and highly sensitive information, totaling almost 100 pages of the book manuscript.

After a series of court encounters between the CIA and Knopf, the authors—much of the book being spent in closed sessions—Judge Albert Bryman Jr. ruled in the U.S. District Court in Alexandria, Va., that only 27 passages could and should be deleted.

The case is before the Court of Appeals in Richmond, Mr. Colby says the CIA would be vulnerable about the power to enforce its secrecy oath on employees and former employees.

Upon acceptance in the CIA, employees are required to sign a secret committing themselves to refrain from passing on intelligence secrets, even after leaving the agency. The Marchetti case, as shown that at least some are unwilling to uphold the secrecy of these oaths.

The plans for the monument near Harvard Square to house the Kennedy archives and museum were born 10 years ago in the national outpouring of grief over his assassination.

But the intervening decade has taken a heavy toll, both in rising costs of construction and in changing public attitudes.

Symbolic of the concession to these forces, the plans were revised to eliminate the original distinctive glass pyramid and crescent-shaped building, which had been designated by some architectural critics as grandiose and the substitution of a plan repeatedly described by its architect, I.M. Pei, as "much more modest."

"Hopefully, these revisions will meet some of the objections," Steven Smith, president of the library corporation and brother-in-law of the late President, said. "We hope," he continued, "the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library, as described here... will be a fitting memorial to President Kennedy, a welcome and environmentally acceptable neighbor, and a cultural, historical and educational asset to Cambridge, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the nation."

\$15-Million Plan

The new \$15-million plan calls for two roughly triangular-shaped buildings facing each other, the new building facing across a 500-foot by 200-foot strip of park. The building facing on the Charles River would house the Kennedy library and museum, the second building would house Harvard University's school of government and its Kennedy Institute of Politics.

The new proposal eliminates two theaters that had been included in the original museum.

The reduction in size also means that only six million papers from the President's collection will be stored in the archives, with the 16 million remaining documents staying in the present General Services Administration warehouse in nearby Waltham.

There was widespread approval here when the City Council welcomed the library after the President's death and when the state gave the metropolitan bus and streetcar yards by the river—soon to be vacated to the General Services Administration for the complex.

But in recent years, sharp opposition has grown to the plan in the two distinctly different neighborhoods near the project. Some residents in the wealthiest area of the city, centering on Brattle Street, fear that the library will bring hordes of tourists in and ruin their neighborhood. Residents in the poor and largely black Riverside and Cambridgeport areas, running along the Charles just east of the university, fear that developers will move in, land values will increase in their neighborhood and they will be forced out.



TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT—Eleven seated couples began Great National Kissing-Off contest in Schaumburg, Ill. on Saturday. They will try to break world's kissing record of 100 hours. Rules require each contestant to remain seated and lips to be together at all times, except for a five-minute break that is permitted each hour.

Tornadoes Kill 16, Hurt Many In Oklahoma, Kansas Towns

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 9

(AP)—Damage survey teams and rescue workers moved through Kansas and Oklahoma today after tornadoes killed 16 persons, injured hundreds of others and caused wide damage.

"I'm a veteran of World War II and Korea and I've never seen bombs do that kind of concentrated damage," said Lloyd Rainey, a police lieutenant in Emporia, Kan., where six persons died in yesterday's storms.

The 10 other fatalities were in Oklahoma, where nine towns were hit by the storms. The National Weather Service said the tornadoes were part of a storm system almost as powerful as the one that struck the Midwest on April 3, killing some 300 persons.

Four persons died in Drumright, a community of 3,000 some 80 miles northeast of Oklahoma City, and six were killed in the Tulsa area. The deaths in Tulsa were the first tornado-attributed fatalities in the region in the 60 years that the weather bureau has been keeping records there.

"Shock Waves"

Forecaster Ben Baker said two "pretty good shock waves moved across the city of Tulsa. We know there were three funnels." Oklahoma Gov. David Hall flew over the scene of the damage this morning, then toured Drumright,

last hit by a severe tornado on April 3, 1966, when five persons died. Gov. Hall made a formal request to President Nixon that the region be declared a federal disaster area, making it eligible for low-interest loans and other government aid.

Gov. Robert Docking of Kansas also said he would ask for a federal disaster proclamation.

Officials in both states said more bodies might be found later under piles of rubble. "It's six or seven feet deep in some places and it's hard to tell if anyone else is under it," Emporia Police Lt. Rainey said.

Five of the dead in Emporia were in a mobile home development on the northwest edge of the city and the sixth victim was found today in a nearby apartment.

Damage was estimated at up to \$1 million in Oklahoma City and at several million dollars in Tulsa. The amount of destruction was expected to be almost that high in Emporia.

Miss Cornell Of Stage Dies

(Continued from Page 1)

directed her plays and helped to mold her abundant talents. At his death, she left the stage, for she felt that acting without him would be too difficult.

"If not for Guthrie, I think I would have continued just drifting," Miss Cornell remarked years later. "He wanted to be an actor and my career was a sublimation of his desire, because he could pour his talents through me and that was a great advantage to me."

Miss Cornell's feel for comedy was limited. Lustful or romantic women were more suited to her aptitude. Her first starring role was Iris March, the lost but sexually hearty heroine of Michael Arlen's "The Green Hat," which was produced in 1925. For several years she played the femme fatale in such melodramas as "The Letter" and "Dishonored Lady."

In the 1930s, however, she all but dropped that role for straight romance, a step that coincided with the establishment of her producing association, Katharine Cornell Presents. Its first play, in 1931, was Rudolf Besier's "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," about the courtship and elopement of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning. Revived five times, it fixed Miss Cornell in theatergoers' minds as a romantic actress.

"The Barretts" ran for a year on Broadway. Then Miss Cornell and her company went on a 20,000-mile tour of the United States, a daring venture in the Depression. They performed in 77 cities and towns, "The Barretts," "Candida" and "Romeo and Juliet."

"We opened up the road," Miss Cornell said.

ALDEN WHITMAN.

Alpinists Scale Eiffel Tower

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—

A group of six students—all experienced alpinists—celebrated the end of their exams Saturday by scaling the 300-meter Eiffel Tower.

Watched by a small early-morning crowd and rapidly summoned police and firemen, the students reached the summit after a 90-minute climb in three roped groups of two.

When they climbed down, officials were waiting to serve them with a summons to climbing the tower without permission.

Asturias, 74, Guatemalan Writer, Dies

MADRID, June 9 (UPI)—

Miguel Angel Asturias, 74, a Guatemalan writer, poet, diplomat and winner of the 1957 Nobel Prize for Literature, died today, hospital officials said.

The officials said Mr. Asturias, who entered the Concepcion Clinic three weeks ago, died from "a respiratory ailment and a tumorous condition of the intestines."

Mr. Asturias received the Nobel Prize for novels and poems in which he defended the cause of the Central American Indians, fighting for emancipation from landholding masters. He was part Indian, part white.

Mr. Asturias' works included novels, essays, poems and scientific lectures on Indian folklore.

Mr. Asturias' work in the diplomatic service after World War II as cultural attaché in Mexico City. He began publishing novels when he was well over 40 years old. He was Guatemalan ambassador to France from July, 1966, to July, 1970.

In 1946, his first novel was published and generally hailed as a masterpiece. "El Señor Presidente" was translated into 16 languages and made him an internationally recognized novelist.

His best-known novels include "Strong Wind" (1949), "Men of Maize" (1949), "Green Pope" (1952), "The Eyes of the Buried" (1957), and "A Certain Mulatto Woman" (1969).

Throughout his work, a major theme was the exploitation of the largely illiterate Indians.

Mr. Asturias won the Prix Sylla Monsegur in Paris for an early collection of poems and the Soviet Lenin Peace Prize in 1966.

Pierre Pelizza

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 9

(AP)—Pierre Pelizza, 56, a former French National tennis champion, died here Friday.

Born in Lourdes, France, he was a citizen of the United States, where he had lived since 1948. Mr. Pelizza was a member of the French Davis Cup team for 10 years. He won the French National championship in 1939, 1946 and 1947.

On Whether Nixon Should Be Impeached

Rodino Hopes for Mid-July Vote by Panel

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 9 (UPI)—The House Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., hopes for a committee vote by mid-July on whether President Nixon should be impeached and wants to get the issue to the House floor by Aug. 7.

Whether he can meet this schedule depends in a good part on a committee decision in two weeks on how many witnesses to call. The committee has spent the last three weeks, and will spend two more, behind closed doors examining evidence assembled by its staff on the President's involvement or lack of it in Watergate and other matters. At the conclusion of that presentation, it will decide if and how many witnesses it needs to call.

Rep. Rodino wants to limit witnesses to those necessary to fill vital gaps in the evidence and to resolve contradictions. He takes the view that the committee is not conducting a trial but an inquiry to determine whether there is cause to send the issue to the Senate for trial.

Further, the chairman sees no point in calling a long string of witnesses who have told their stories under oath before the Senate Watergate committee or elsewhere, because they would not be likely to change their testimony.

This is subject to perjury charges.

Many Republicans

Many committee Republicans, on the other hand, want to call several witnesses in that category whose testimony could consume anywhere from one to several weeks.

The President's supporters especially want to call former White House counsel John Dean 3d, the President's chief accuser, whose conversation with Mr. Nixon on March 21, 1973, about hush money and the Watergate cover-up appears the most likely grounds so far for an impeachment charge.

Some members undoubtedly hope that the President's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair, could test before Dean and discredit his testimony. But they also take the view that the committee must go beyond finding probable cause, like a grand jury, and determine beyond a reasonable doubt, like a trial jury, that the President has committed impeachable offenses.

The committee has asked for, and been refused, 98 tapes of White House conversations on the Watergate cover-up. 48 tapes on dairy industry political contribution and 20 tapes on settlement of the anti-trust suit against the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. The President has been ordered to respond to a subpoena for 45 Watergate tapes by tomorrow morning. He has said he would turn over no more Watergate material. He has given the panel 19 Watergate tapes and edited transcripts of 42 others.

The most likely witness appears to be Charles Golson, former special counsel to the President who pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice in the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office and expressed a

willingness to cooperate with prosecutors. The Judiciary Committee staff will interview Golson this week.

Colson seems to be in the middle of most of the allegations the committee is studying. He was identified in the tapes and transcripts the committee has as pressing for action on an intelligence-gathering plan that resulted in the Watergate break-in, and as having discussed with the President executive clemency for Howard Hunt Jr., convicted in the break-in.

Colson also was the White

House contact with the dairy industry and perhaps could help panel members determine whether the President ordered an increase in dairy price supports in exchange for a large campaign contribution.

The committee must also make more decisions on Mr. St. Clair's precise role. After the committee hears the staff's evidence, Mr. St. Clair is entitled to make a response in a manner still to be determined. He is also entitled to ask that witnesses be called, but under tight committee control.

Kissinger Reportedly Linked Directly to 'Security' Taps

(Continued from Page 1)

was limited to supplying names of those with special clearances who had access to leaked material. Three of the first four officials who were wiretapped by Mr. Kissinger's office in May, 1969, did not have access to the secrets leaked.

Informing of these assertions, the high-ranking White House official said: "Those wiretaps were justified because of extremely serious national security leaks. Anyone who claims otherwise is not filled in."

"The fact that people get upset because of some other things that came out in the taps is totally irrelevant," the official said. Members of the House Judiciary Committee, which is conducting the impeachment inquiry, said Thursday after staff briefings on domestic surveillance that the

FBI wiretaps had not provided any evidence of national security leaks but had picked up many items of personal information and private political beliefs. Such material was provided to the White House, the congressman said.

Mr. Kissinger has stood by his Senate testimony despite such assertions and despite published reports that the edited transcripts of White House tape recordings show that President Nixon said last year that "Henry asked that it be done."

After telling of the alleged presidential meeting authorizing the taps in May, 1969, Mr. Kissinger testified that his function had been limited to supplying lists of those with clearances and receiving "some" FBI reports on the wiretaps in existence.

Haldeman Took Charge

After May, 1970, Mr. Kissinger said, Mr. Haldeman assumed the dominant role, and Mr. Kissinger's office was only occasionally in touch with William Sullivan, the bureau official in charge of the wiretaps.

However, the sources said, FBI documents show that Gen. Haig maintained close contact with Mr. Sullivan until Feb. 6, 1971, when he ordered the last eight taps turned off.

One closely involved official declared in a telephone interview that Gen. Haig had telephoned Mr. Sullivan and told him that "the wiretaps had served their purpose" and should be shut down.

"Haig always made it clear that he was a messenger," the source added, "that he was relaying instructions."

"If Henry didn't approve of all this, he could have said so," the official declared.

Cocaine Is Found In Baby's Crib

NEW YORK, June 9 (UPI)—

Police Friday arraigned a West German couple on charges of attempting to smuggle cocaine with a street value of \$1.4 million through Kennedy Airport in the crib of their 3-year-old daughter.

The couple, Hans Schneider and his wife, Almut, both 30, were picked up last night by customs inspectors as they transferred from a flight from La Paz, Bolivia, to another plane bound for Frankfurt. Federal authorities alleged that the suspects had paid \$6,000 for the 8.6 pounds of cocaine in Bolivia.

At the arraignment before a U.S. magistrate, bail was set at \$25,000 for the husband, Mr. Schneider was released to care for the infant, who slept through the arraignment.

Ethiopian Truckers Call Major Strike

ADDIS ABABA, June 9 (UPI)—

Thousands of truckers today joined the two-day-old nationwide truck drivers strike as the capital ran short of fuel, fresh fruit and vegetables.

The truckers have presented 35 demands to the government. At the arraignment before a U.S. magistrate, bail was set at \$25,000 for the husband, Mr. Schneider was released to care for the infant, who slept through the arraignment.

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Go-Go' Males Liberating Women in Illinois

CARBONDALE, Ill., June 9

(AP)—A southern Illinois "go-go" parlor is cashing in on what some members of its audience call "reverse chauvinism." One night-week go-go girls step aside for "go-guys" who perform in sexy nylon bikini briefs before women-only audience.

"What's fair is fair," Carol Rose 26 as she watches the bumps and grinds. "They owe the chicks all the time, so why can't we check out the dudes?"

Paid \$10 an hour for an 8 to 10 p.m. show every Thursday night, the male dancers find the men just as aggressive as men the regular shows. During one performance, women cavorted to a male dancer on stage.

"Why not?" a coed at nearby northern Illinois University asked Dennis Sweeney, 22, signed on for a show but complained. "They're not me in the rear." Mike Patton, another performer, says: "We come up and ask me what we're getting off." Mr. Sweeney 24. "You see a new side of men when you come down here."

Mary Gables, a university senior, said, "I wanted to see the other side of it—how it felt to be ogled instead of being ogled." Judy Holt remarked, "I think it's about time they turn the tables and let the men get ogled and make fools of themselves."

Robert Weiss, director of the company that owns the club, says performances are profitable. "We're looking into the possibility of doing it two nights a week," he says, "but we don't want to overexpose."



GO MAN GO — New go-go dancer in Carbondale, Ill., nightclub strutting his stuff for all-women audience.

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Conflict Over Gold...

One of the key issues that will be confronting representatives of the major financial powers at the final session of their monetary conference in Washington this week will be how to resolve the conflict between the United States and several European countries on the future role of gold.

The American position within the Committee of 20 of the International Monetary Fund has been that gold should gradually be removed from the monetary system. The United States wants it replaced by a redefined special drawing unit—sometimes dubbed "paper gold"—a managed international currency representing a "basket" of other currencies. What may be oversimplified as the European position is that gold still has a crucial role to play as a form of national monetary reserves—and, in fact, that it is now more urgent than ever to "remobilize" monetary gold since the energy crisis has deepened balance-of-payments deficits.

The Europeans contend that gold has been immobilized by the enormous gap that has developed between the official price of gold

of \$42.22 an ounce and the free-market price, which has been as high as \$180 an ounce in the midst of world monetary turmoil. The price has now slipped back to about \$160.

The members of the European Economic Community reached agreement at a meeting in Zeist, the Netherlands, two months ago that they would press for an arrangement that would let their central banks exchange gold among themselves at a market-related price; they would also be free both to buy and to sell gold on the free market. The United States has no objection to other nations' selling gold on the free market, thereby reducing their gold stocks and making gold increasingly like any other commodity. It does, however, object to central banks' buying gold from the market—a practice it contends would pave the way for a return to gold as the bedrock of the world monetary system. The United States considers that a managed international currency holds forth far greater hope for world trade and development, while allowing nations to manage their own economic affairs.

...And How to Resolve It

Despite its seeming complexity, the gold issue is not insoluble. Americans and Europeans should not find it hard to agree that the present official price of gold at \$42.22 is meaningless and that it would be desirable for nations to be able to use their gold reserves to cover deficits. Agreement should also be possible on the dangers, under present conditions of world inflation and floating exchange rates, of trying to fix a new official price for gold. On that basis, a foundation clearly can be established for willingness by both sides to agree to wipe out the official price altogether and let the price of gold be determined in the free market.

The sticking point, however, is whether central banks should be free to buy as well as sell gold in the private market. Here the British have offered a compromise which would permit central-bank purchases from the market only to the extent that they did not result in any quantitative increase in

monetary gold stocks. This compromise might meet the American objections to a return to gold—the fear that governments would rush to buy and set off another inflationary scramble for gold.

Many other ways could be found for achieving the same goal of safe and sane rules for remobilizing gold reserves at market-related prices. For instance, nations could use their gold reserves as collateral for loans among governments and thus avoid risking a return to heavy government gold purchases from the private market. Deriving a compromise on gold should not be beyond the ingenuity of finance ministers.

It is now urgent that such a compromise be found. In the world's present highly charged monetary atmosphere, the last thing needed is one more gold rush and flight from currencies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Beyond D-Day

Half of today's world was not yet born when that first communiqué was issued by the Supreme Headquarters of the Allied Expeditionary Forces 30 years ago: "Under the command of General Eisenhower, Allied naval forces, supported by strong air forces, began landing Allied armies this morning on the northern coast of France."

Great events need no adjectives; but fiery trials for men under arms in the service of liberation demand, if not celebration, recollection. The biggest armada in history crossed the English Channel; brave men clambered up the beaches; paratroopers fell from the skies; some remained forever young under the crosses behind the beachheads and in the memories of families and friends.

The risks were greater from time and storm than from a dedicated enemy made up of mere mortals, not as the Third Reich boasted, supermen. The war across France and the Rhine went on for nearly a year before D-Day turned into VE-Day, but the marks of that time are still impressed on the bodies and minds of allies and foes.

Three decades after that D-Day, after many a rude war, the world has entered the age of the intercontinental ballistic missile. Mutual assured destruction—the scenario of madness—lies under the surface of the ever-greater arms race. This is not the heritage but the horror that men must still fight against.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Chirac's Policy

"Continuity and change." How is candidate Giscard d'Estaing's electoral slogan being translated into Prime Minister Chirac's foreign policy program? ... The change is detectable in the tone and the silences of Mr. Chirac's Assembly speech. He spoke of the United States with particular warmth. He notably underlined the ties that unite France to "the biggest economic power in the world"—an apparent indication that France in the future will strive to avoid the clashes on this ground that were so frequent in the recent past. But the most striking thing in his speech was the silence on specific problems. The quarrel over European-American consultations that monopolized the Giscard d'Estaing last year was not mentioned, nor was the European-Arab dialogue, one of the grand designs of French diplomacy.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

Traveling Magician

The United States does not intend to oust the Soviet Union from the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger said in his press conference in Washington. Mr. Kissinger obviously is very pleased with "the events which have marked political life in certain European countries in recent months." ... He welcomed "the more spontaneous atmosphere" which he detects in transatlantic consultations. Will this new atmosphere be enough to permit the "Atlantic declaration"—the first

pillar of the "new charter" which he still wants to promote—to be signed in Ottawa at the next NATO ministerial meeting this month? He is not certain, but he hopes so.

Mr. Kissinger is thus expecting personally to contact "the new European leaders" as soon as possible. President Nixon, he said, also wishes to meet with them. Plans are being considered concerning the feasibility of such meetings in the near future, but nothing so far has been settled with the governments concerned.

For the time being, however, the U.S. President's travels to the Middle East next week, and to the Soviet Union later in the month, have priority. While referring to both, Mr. Kissinger appeared primarily concerned with humoring the leaders in the Kremlin in order to create favorable conditions for the third Nixon-Brezhnev summit. ... He did not conceal the fact that his major concern remains the negotiation of the SALT II agreement. It is not certain, however, that it will be possible to sign a formal agreement at the Moscow summit. Will there merely be a pure and simple reaffirmation of the interim agreement? Mr. Kissinger rules that out categorically but did not want to say more on the matter. The mission of American diplomacy would not have acted differently if he had wanted to make us believe he is once more preparing to pull a rabbit out of his hat.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 10, 1899.

NEW YORK.—The organization of the Automobile Club of America is encouraging evidence of the growth of automobilism in the United States. A club house is to open where the vehicles can be properly cared for and everything will be done to advance the new mode of locomotion, especially in the matter of securing favorable legislation in regard to good roads. The entire country can only benefit from this action.

Fifty Years Ago

June 10, 1924.

WASHINGTON.—Lawyer William E. Arnstein (husband of Fanny Arnstein) has accepted defeat in his fight to stop a law which would allow conscription to be used in Washington securities salesmen from World War I. He appeared in the District of Columbia Supreme Court and announced he was ready to begin his sentence of two years. He said he preferred Atlanta to Leavenworth but was told that was the affair of the Department of Justice.



Bubble Dance

When Foreigners Do Vote

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Throughout most of America's history, foreign policy has played a relatively slight role in political debate on the grounds that "foreigners don't vote." Of course, when debate involved going to war, diplomatic affairs assumed far greater interest. But even then, as with Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt, there was a tendency to disguise the government's actual intentions until crucial balloting was over.

Only in recent years has American diplomacy begun to be discussed with serious interest by the majority of the American people. This began in 1960 when Kennedy and Nixon argued about the Chinese offshore islands. As involvement in Vietnam increased, it intensified and emotionalized U.S. interest in Asia. Politicians began to study foreign affairs and take precise positions.

Now, in the middle of Nixon's second term, when everything else is disintegrating about him, his role as a world leader remains an important fact. He has done enormous harm to the U.S. moral position, especially in Americans' own minds, to the U.S. legal sense of validity and to the U.S. world image—as Americans imagine it. But in fact he has perhaps done as much to enhance America's real world position as anyone since Roosevelt.

'No Trespassing'

Obviously, the bulk of Americans refuse to believe this. No U.S. president save Harding and Grant—not even Andrew Johnson—has smelled so bad. Lyndon Johnson occasionally walked along the margin of "no trespassing" signs. Nor can we forget that Franklin Roosevelt surely bent the Constitution on the issue of World War II, but it was his fervor, not his morality, that was in question.

Nixon's cheery morality and taste for mediocre companionship—third-raters with whom he found it congenial to relax—subjected him to a comfortable humdrum beat of approval as his amoral myrmidons bullied and bribed the republic.

Nevertheless, Nixon did break a dangerous global icejam which has been squeezing the world toward a showdown and possibly disastrous war. One must not forget that "Dear Henry," after all, was "Tricky Dicky's" choice to execute his foreign policy—and also, that it was his foreign policy.

Together they started the world along a path to peace which Brezhnev, Mao Tse-tung, Sadat and Mrs. Mitter each with a particular angle, were eventually to join. And we must remember that even on the brink of his Watergate disaster, Nixon remained Kissinger's actual and active boss.

Outline for Peace

He appears to have been a moral transgressor, a sleazy operator and a condenser of law-breaking, according to testimony that seems impossible to refute. But his administration has ended U.S. involvement in one cancerous war and now has produced what could be the outline for genuine peace in another.

By now know a good deal about Watergate, although sometimes it seems hard to understand. No more absurd than at home can one understand why a president should bug his own conversations and then proceed to talk like a small-town gangster for the record he was compiling.

But the Egyptians, the Israelis and the Syrians, rescued from the pit, acknowledge it was Nixon who rescued them. Brezhnev is eager to see him. U.S. relationships with China have not been affected.

Trip to Mideast

It is a good thing that Nixon is now going to the Middle East, an area so remarkably tranquilized by him and Kissinger. And it is clear from their own statements that the leaders of these states will welcome him. It is also a good thing that he will subsequently proceed to Russia, with which détente is quintessentially vital.

Perhaps Brezhnev is peeved because Nixon isn't visiting Moscow first. But that is a minor irritant. After all, the French didn't like seeing Paris as a stop-off on the way to a Kennedy meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna.

It is illogical to exorcise the President for absenting himself at this particular moment when Watergate seems to be crunching

toward demerol. It is, indeed, a distressing scandal. But the United States has a global role to play and Nixon must continue to play it so long as he is President. In this sense, one might say, foreigners, or their views, do count in U.S. politics.

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Caution, Russia Ahead

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—What is there to look out for in President Nixon's two trips?

As regards the Mideast we need to watch out for that comprehensive enthusiasm with which Nixon greets pleasant developments. One would have thought that the landing on the moon ended problems on earth; the same with the Vietnam ceasefire and the China trip.

Concerning the Mideast, we have to fear any arrangement the stability of which depends on the presumptive continuing cooperation of the Soviet Union. And such a dependency would transpire not from any development in the Mideast related to Nixon's trip, but from the naval budget in Congress. If we lose our power in the Mediterranean, we will be banking in the future on Soviet goodwill, and that is not worth two cents on the dollar, as Nixon has from time to time reminded us in the past.

Viewed in purely strategic terms, our relations with Israel are extremely important, giving us a foot in the door of an area (the Persian Gulf) which, until we discover a substitute for oil, is the most critical in the world. It is unlikely that the Soviet Union, having labored so exhaustively for 50 years for hegemony, will now that nature has revealed the ultimate strategic weapon, sitting there in its back yard, tend to be a few sheikhs—will suddenly discover the virtues of self-abnegation.

As regards the trip to the Soviet Union, we have to watch out for efforts by Nixon to get around the Jackson Amendment. The second Jackson Amendment. The first Jackson Amendment is the more notorious,

ous, demanding that the Soviet Union give emigration rights to Jewish citizens before we grant to the Soviet Union the economic advantages of most favored nation.

The second Jackson Amendment demands nuclear parity in the next round of the strategic arms limitations talks. This has been a vexing point for Nixon's disarmament specialists.

Once again, the thing to watch out for is any sign that we are substituting optimism for rigor, that we have got into the habit of assuming that Soviet policy is conducted according to rational lines of thought. A country that will starve its people rather than free agriculture has not yet abandoned ideology.

It is said that nothing of a permanent nature will be attempted for so long as Nixon is under the cloud of Watergate. Careful, now. Because for so long as he is under that cloud, America's concerns tend to be introspective. It is almost impossible to attract the attention of an audience outside New York City to such questions as whether we have enough firepower in the eastern Mediterranean.

And the line of least resistance for Nixon is to attempt, by circular argument, to confirm his faith in a "suspension of disbelief" by declaring that he has achieved a generation of peace. Rather like the solution advanced to the Vietnam war a half-dozen years ago: Declare that we have won it and pull out, and maybe nobody will notice what really happened. What really would happen to us would come after Nixon is gone, but not, in that event, after Nixon is forgotten.

A World to Choose

To the Class of 1974

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Art Buchwald's lighthearted message to this year's college graduates was that "we've given you a perfect world, so don't louse it up," but most of the other commencement-day speakers seem to have been in a decidedly pessimistic mood.

We have lost our way, according to the common theme. Our institutions have failed us, our leaders have lied to us and broken their trust. We have changed the world faster than we have been able to change ourselves. So, it seems we are a "nation of strangers," without faith in the old religious values or even in ourselves.

There are other themes, of course, but Cassandra seems to be in the main pulpit, pointing to inflation, Watergate, Vietnam, easy sex, booze and dope as symbols of a greedy and declining civilization.

Well, there is some truth in all this and we may ask, with Archibald MacLeish, "Where has all the grandeur gone?" But this is only the dark side of the republic.

The Bright Side

The Constitution hasn't failed us—we're just hesitating to apply its spirit to the present scandals. Our institutions have not failed us—the courts, the Congress, the press and the church are meeting their responsibilities today more seriously and effectively than they have in many years.

Look at Judges Sotomayor and Gesell in Washington if you think the idea of decency and justice (or even the instinct of nobility and grandeur) are dead in America. Listen to the states, passing tough new laws to correct and control the scandals of campaign financing.

In this sense, Watergate is not killing us but may be saving us. It has revived the conscience and emboldened the spirit of the states, the Congress, the press and the church, and the reforming impulse of America is alive again. Practical remedies are now in train—not the ideals of perfectionists, not as much reform or progress as the times require, but still more reform and progress than we have seen in Washington in two generations.

The optimistic view, of course, can obviously be challenged—it will be a slow business to get our practices in line with our ideals—but the college graduates of 1974 have a brighter prospect than the graduates of the 1960s or the early 1970s.

They are on the whole a better class. They do not face military draft. They have problems with inflation, interest rates and jobs, but, unlike their parents or their grandparents, do not face the disruptive great wars or economic depressions.

Sometimes they talk as if they carried the simple adversity discipline of the past. And can understand this, for they face the harder challenge of re-properly and freedom, but class of 1974, the baby-boom generation that missed the big and Vietnam, can certainly forward to the end of the era with a reasonable prospect for peace and economic if not a total security.

Age of Philosophy

For the first time since graduates of 1974 were children, the great nations are seriously now about the control of military arms and there is a pause or truce in fighting in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Africa and the Indian subcontinent.

Nothing has been settled, everything is under discussion. All human relationships between men and women, between the powers and the small power within the family, the union and the church are being analyzed and disputed. In short are coming into an age of Joseph when it is possible to about the meaning and quality and environment of life.

That is not a bad graduation present for the class of '74. They have problems, but or whole, it is probably easier than now to decide the two problems of young life: Where you going and who's going you? The devilish thing is that they have so many choices to choose between that or boy, that job or the other when there are so many choices and temptations to choose?

The guess here is that they work it out some way and they will have time to work it, but my brother Buchwald is shy right, as usual. He kidding the class of '74, he had a point. They have not been given a "perfect world," but have been given a better of than most, and as Buchwald it would be a pity if they "louse it up."

The Kissinger Use of Secrecy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

carrot or a bigger stick—under the table.

In both the Vietnam and Mideast cases, moreover, there seems to have been some diplomatic cause. It is easy enough to understand, for instance, why Hanoi would have appreciated Kissinger's discreet assurance in 1973 that within a year the United States would withdraw its civilians "working in the armed forces" of Saigon. Kissinger's reluctance to pass this word to Saigon also makes sense.

Here one cannot help observing, however, that an understanding made in private does not necessarily take on extra solemnity. In the cited instance, the United States has still not withdrawn all its civilians. "Our statement of intention to do so," a State Department spokesman said, "was in the context of [the] being substantial compliance by North Vietnam with the agreement. Unfortunately, this did not prove to be the case."

In defense of its Vietnam diplomacy, the State Department also pointed out that none of the secret understandings involved "add obligations on the part of the United States"—an "obligation" being defined as a commitment to increase rather than reduce the American role.

The understandings made more recently in the Mideast seem different. There Kissinger, to induce Israel to accept the Syrian disengagement, made statements on future military supplies which the Israeli premier, then Mrs. Meir, told her parliament that "the consistent aid of the United States to Israel has been assured for the future by the President of the United States."

In yet another understanding—one on which Kissinger briefed the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—the United States undertook to conduct its own reconnaissance over the Syrian-Israeli buffer zone.

Most of us were so relieved to get out of Vietnam last year, and so elated by the Syrian-Israeli cease-fire, that there has been

little pressure or incentive to closely at the terms.

But inasmuch as a long list of uncertainty lies ahead in Mideast, however, there is a reason to pay heed to armistice there. Although there, always tactical day-by-day, for airing this and hiding the country's long-range in knowing fully its government major foreign undertakings, to me indispensable. A undertaking such as American sponsorship of a Mideast, a ment simply cannot be as the firm and continuing an of the American people if it is not brought in at the off. What else does our Vice experience prove?

The Congress wisely passed two years ago—known as Case Act, after its chief sponsor, Clifford Case, R-N.J.—quiring the executive to lay to Congress the text of international agreement, than a treaty. If the President thinks publicity would "prejudicial to the national security," he can transmit text privately to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate and House.

Moot Issue

Whether all of the U.S. States' new Mideast standstillings fall within the ambit of "any international agreement" is, of course, arguable. Although why an administration would be so eager for good relations with the Congress in force, the Congress would want to argue at all costs.

Just two months after Congress enacted the Case-Kissinger amendment, the Senate subsequently caught up with it, and last March, Sen. Harry Reid, D-Utah, elected the Senate's first "moral majority" to the law. It's a promise worth keeping now.

Interview With Jordan's King

Hussein Warns on 'Miracles'
By Kissinger in Middle East

Jordan's King Hussein warns, in an interview with Newsweek senior Editor Arnaud de Borchgrave, that the Middle East remains explosive despite stories in the U.S. press about "miracles" accomplished by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Speaking in his beachfront villa in Amman, the 39-year-old king also said that the Arabs are bound to establish normal relations with Israel once occupied territories have been evacuated, and discussed the intricate Jordanian-Palestinian relationship as well.

Excerpts from the interview in this week's issue of the magazine follow:

Question—Until the October war you insisted that only you could negotiate with Israel for the return of the West Bank and East Jerusalem. But after the war, 17 Arab League states voted

to recognize the PLO (Palestinian Liberation Organization) as the Palestinians' sole legal representative. Now where do you stand?

Answer—More to the point is where does the PLO stand? They haven't yet come up with a viable solution. Nor have the Arab states come up with any ideas. Three Arab nations lost territory to Israel in the 1967 war. We are one of them. I believe and assume it to be Jordan's responsibility to recover the West Bank. A little progress has been made on the Sinai and Golan fronts.

In this initial phase of disengagement, I feel our turn must come next and I have submitted a concrete proposal for an Israeli withdrawal to an average depth of six miles from the Jordan River. There is no response as yet but we are closely coordinating our position with Egypt, Syria and the U.S. Logically, only we can get the West Bank back—and our partners know this. After that it will be up to the Palestinians to determine, in complete freedom and under international auspices, what they want: stay united with Jordan as they were before, go their own way or create an autonomous state that would be confederated or federated with the East Bank.

Question—(Israeli Premier Yitzhak Rabin says he rejects the notion of a separate Palestinian state and will not negotiate with "representatives of terrorist organizations.") And if the other Arab states decide you cannot negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians, what is the way out?

Answer—Any sensible person will agree that Israel has no right to decide who speaks for the Palestinians. Only the Palestinians should speak for themselves after all. Their right of self-determination is the basic issue. And I don't think the other Arab states will say we cannot negotiate for the return of the West Bank as they know that no one else can do it.

Question—What do you think of Rabin and his program? Do you see any hope of a new era in Arab-Israeli relations?

Answer—Well, for one thing a younger generation has come to power in Israel. At the beginning they will probably have to speak out from both sides of their mouths to avoid offending others. A clean break with the bankrupt policies of the past is perhaps too much to ask. But we hope they have the capability to see Israel in a different light. There is movement—and it's hopeful. With foresight and courage, it can lead to a just and durable peace.

Question—Where and how do you see Israel in 10 years?

Answer—It's up to them. Either they can continue on the same path and become another Rhodesia. They would eventually be destroyed. It would only be a matter of time. Dangers to world peace and stability would also be very real. Or they can return the occupied territories and end hostility.

Question—But does Israel have a role to play in the area?

Answer—Not before she returns to where she came from in the 1967 war.

Question—If she does that, would the Arabs recognize her and establish normal relations?

Answer—That's bound to happen. Israel would live normally in this area. But not if they wait. The Arabs now have untold billions of dollars in oil revenue. They also have human resources and developing potential in all fields. So if Israel continues to occupy Arab lands—which would mean she would be opting for more war—any geopolitical can figure out where it will all end, with disastrous results for all.

Question—For one reason or another Israel's occupation of the West Bank and the Palestinian problem prove intractable, what do you think we should do next to keep up the momentum of Kissinger's mediation?

Answer—If we're bypassed this time, the area and the world possibly will be headed for a very dangerous situation again. Don't forget that Sinai and Golan represent no more than 3 percent of what has to be done. The U.S. press is filled with stories about miracles and I'm afraid that your public opinion is getting the impression that the Middle East has been defused. Make no mistake, it remains explosive. We cannot wait indefinitely for the world to pay attention to the root cause of four wars in a generation.

Question—Do you feel the balance of power in the Middle East has shifted from the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.?

Answer—Definitely. The position of the U.S. has improved tremendously in recent months. We've always been your close friends. For a long time, however, we were almost alone, while maintaining normal relations with the Soviets. I am happy to see others reaching the same conclusion we reached long ago—and establishing close, friendly ties with the U.S.

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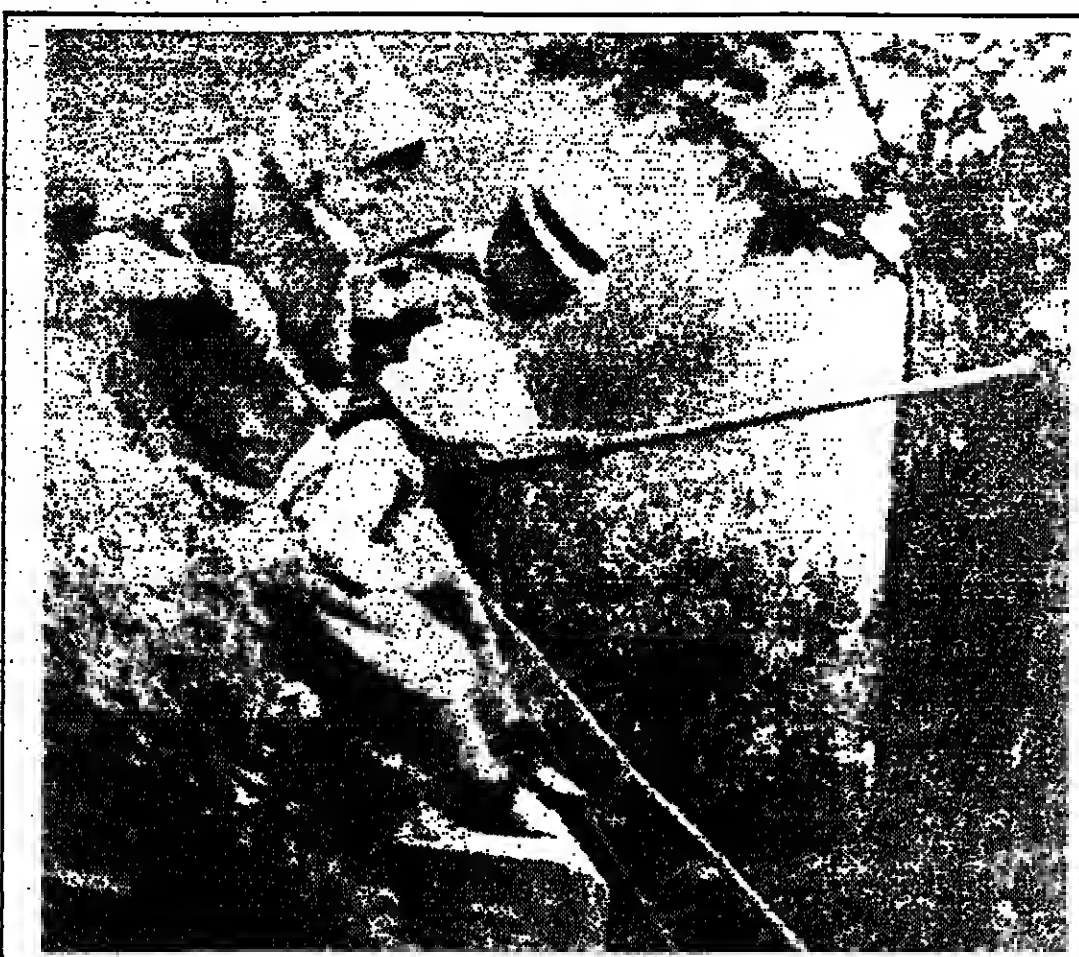
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A PEACEFUL SCENE—Trio of young Menonites, in their traditional dress, are deep in concentration while fishing in stream just north of Kitchener, Ontario.

Golan Heights Withdrawal Going Smoothly

TEL AVIV, June 9 (UPI)—The Golan Heights disengagement accord proceeded smoothly today toward execution, and a high-ranking military officer said that Israel will turn the first parcels of territory over to Syrian control Friday.

In a Tel Aviv briefing to newsmen, the officer said the accord will be carried out in four stages, and reach full implementation by June 26.

Nixon's Journey To Middle East To Start Today

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—President Nixon yesterday named the official party for his Middle East journey as aides made final arrangements for what they said will be "far more than a ceremonial or goodwill trip."

Mr. Nixon embarks tomorrow morning on the 10-day trip that will take him first to Austria, where he will make a rest stop, then to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Israel and Jordan.

As expected, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger headed the party announced by White House officials. Other members are Mr. Nixon's top aides, Alexander Haig Jr. and Ronald Ziegler; Maj. Gen. Brent Scowcroft, his deputy assistant for national security affairs; Alfred Atherton, assistant secretary of state for the Middle East; and the U.S. envoys to the countries he will be visiting.

White House officials played down the possibility that major agreements would be sealed during the trip. "The significance and results of the trip should not be judged on the specific signing of documents or the announcement of agreements," Mr. Ziegler said.

Pilots of CIA Airline Protest Paramilitary Cambodia Jobs

SAIGON, June 9 (UPI)—A number of former Army and Marine Corps helicopter pilots based in Saigon described occasional hazardous missions in Cambodia during recent months. They told of occasionally ferrying armed American military officers into combat areas, of transporting weapons and ammunition for the Cambodian Army, evacuating wounded and carrying Cambodian troops and high-ranking Cambodian officers into besieged cities.

The pilots are angry, mostly because they no longer get the significant extra pay for combat that they received in earlier years. Air America, arguing that its operations were now purely commercial, decided last October to cut off the extra pay. Wages dropped from about \$45,000 a year to \$28,000, the pilots complain.

A Dwindling Corps
A few have resigned. Others are planning to leave. Ronald Dubinsky, who started flying in Vietnam 11 years ago as a Marine Corps pilot, was fired a few weeks ago by Air America because he refused to fly more missions in Cambodia.

He plans to sue the company, contending that his contract did not call for paramilitary operations. Air America officials in Saigon declined to comment.

Mr. Dubinsky, 38, had flown for six years for Air America in the Laotian war. "I didn't want to get into the old game again," he said.

"I'm opposed to it. My whole attitude has just gone to super-duper. I have a feeling—from what I've seen in Laos—that it starts this way, from a couple of civilians operating this way. I just don't want to see us get started again by doing this paramilitary stuff."

Air America's Cambodia operations appear to fall just within the legal bounds set by Congress to prohibit the use of U.S. military advisers and armed forces in Indochina.

Without the U.S. Air Force to provide search and rescue operations, the pilots believe they have no chance of being picked up if they go down in Cambodia. And rumor has it that the Cambodian insurgents never take prisoners; they execute them. Therefore, the risk seems higher now.

"When you're halfway between Sihanoukville and Phnom Penh and you get a fluctuating oil pressure," one pilot remarked, "I'll tell you, that rumor really plays hell with your mind."

But the anger and the reluctance to fly into danger have deeper roots in this period of American ambivalence in Indochina.

The United States has with-

another question of far-reaching concern.

The officer also said that despite the Arab guerrilla attacks on the Israeli towns of Kiryat Sheumon and Maalot, the general level of guerrilla activity along the Lebanese frontier had decreased over the past month.

Israeli warplanes repeatedly bombed Palestinian camps and other sites in Lebanon said to harbor guerrilla concentrations from the April 11 guerrilla massacre at Kiryat Sheumon until May 29, the day the disengagement accord was reached.

Yesterday Israel said that soldiers patrolling near the northern frontier killed four Arab guerrillas only hours before Israel completed exchanging 13 Lebanese guerrillas for two Israeli pilots held by Lebanon for two months.

The military command said that the shoot-out with the guerrillas occurred in the early-morning hours near the settlement of Adamit, a mile and a half south of the Lebanese frontier. It said each of the guerrillas carried a Soviet-made Kalashnikov machine gun, hand grenades, medical supplies and propaganda leaflets of the El-Fatah guerrilla organization based in Lebanon.

Alert in Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, June 9 (AP)—Elements of Phnom Penh's mil-

itary aid. It has shifted its goals, but has not abandoned its interests. So these pilots remain among the last Americans to face combat, even though unofficially. Some, in the absence of high pay and a clear American policy, are no longer sure why they are doing it.

To the Letter
"We don't have any reason to believe that the Syrians don't intend to follow the disengagement agreement to the letter," the high-ranking officer at the newsmen's briefing said, "at least as far as the first stages are concerned. What will happen three months from now? That's

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'Isolation' Is Ended

Viet Cong to Return to Talks After Concession by Saigon

SAIGON, June 9 (UPI)—The Viet Cong Provisional Revolutionary Government announced yesterday that its military delegation here would respond to a unilateral gesture by the Saigon government and return to talks intended to implement the ceasefire.

At a news conference at Tan Son Nhut Air Base, Col. Ye Dong Giang said that the delegation would resume discussions in the two-party joint military commission on Tuesday.

In addition to ending the Communist blockade against Saigon, the Communist would again participate in discussions of the four-party joint military talks, which include the United States and North Vietnam and are charged with the search for men missing in action.

Earlier, Ben Son Phan Hoa Hiep, Saigon's chief delegate to the four-party talks, announced that the government was restoring the Viet Cong's telephone lines to the city, permitting resumption of its Saturday news conference as of yesterday and tomorrow morning, basing flight to the Communist administrative center of Loc Ninh.

The general said that he hoped this international ending of the Viet Cong's isolation would prompt its delegation to return to the talks on Tuesday.

Saigon had cut off these "privileges and immunities" on April 18, contending that the Communist were endangering the war. The South Vietnamese also walked out of the political talks in Paris. The Communist responded by boycotting the talks in Saigon and also by walking out of the Paris forum.

In the 17 months that have elapsed since the signing of the Paris peace agreements, these talks have accomplished little.

But their total abandonment had spread dismay in certain quarters, particularly in the international community of Control and Supervision.

Moreover, in the opinion of many diplomats, Saigon, which had initiated the closure of the talks, looked as if it were not interested in them. "I think this is better," Gen. Hiep said yesterday after the Viet Cong announced their decision. "This way if we have something to say to each other, we have something to say it."

Alert in Phnom Penh
PHNOM PENH, June 9 (AP)—Elements of Phnom Penh's mil-

itary and police guard were placed on full alert over the weekend as fear of terrorism and increased political instability spread through the capital, government sources said.

The weekend tensions followed two weeks of student demonstrations, the violent deaths of two government ministers and the attempted resignations of six members of the cabinet.

An intelligence source said "unsubstantiated evidence" was uncovered today linking Communist-directed agents to the killing of the ministers.

Pole Defects
SAIGON, June 9 (Reuters)—A Polish interpreter, Mikolaj Holuh, 35, has left for New Zealand at his own request after defecting from his country's delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision, reliable sources said today.

Fighting Flares
SAIGON, June 9 (Reuters)—Fighting has flared again north of Saigon in an area where large government forces are battling to clear the approaches to the capital, the Saigon command reported today.

It said that in two clashes on both sides of Ben Cat, some 25 miles from here, government armored units and rangers yesterday killed 41 Communist troops and captured nine. It listed two government soldiers killed and 17 wounded.

French Feminists Stage Strike on Sex, Housework

PARIS, June 9 (UPI)—The Women's Liberation Movement of France is calling on French women to refuse sex, housework, child rearing and low-paying mental jobs in a three-day strike for female rights. The strike ends tomorrow.

A woman interviewed on Radio Luxembourg announced: "We will give up sex and doing dishes and we will kick any man who makes passes at us on the street."

The revolutionary feminist groups of the movement said women must "record their refusal to assume alone domestic work and caring of children, their refusal that pleasure must be a duty, their refusal of jobs that are the least paid and tasks the most menial and repetitive."

40 Youths Attack Paris Police Station
PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Three policemen were injured yesterday in an attack by a band of about 40 youths on the police station on the ground floor of the Paris Opera house.

The youths were armed with iron bars and Molotov cocktails. They damaged two police vehicles parked in the courtyard of the station.

The cause of the attack was not made public.



Boris Redkin

Soviet Defector Arrives in U.S. Assails Kremlin

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—A Soviet professor said yesterday that he had defected from his country because "the Russian leadership does not hear the opinion of simple people."

Boris Redkin, a specialist in Asiatic studies at the University of Leningrad, defected in Japan on Thursday. He arrived at Kennedy Airport last night from Japan.

Mr. Redkin, 36, said he had been granted asylum in the United States but was here temporarily on a "tourist visa."

The professor, an expert on Japanese culture, had been teaching at the University of Osaka in an exchange program since May, 1972, and was due to return to Russia in August.

His wife, Anna, 24, boarded a Soviet freighter in Japan yesterday and plans to leave for Russia tomorrow. She is reported to oppose his defection.

40 Youths Attack Paris Police Station
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Poland's Former Aristocracy

A Nobility Gone Middle-Class

By Duszko Doder

WARSAW (WP)—Ignacy Potocki was 65 when he went before a panel of experts at Warsaw's Academy of Mining and Metallurgy to defend his doctoral dissertation. The tall, mild-mannered geologist whose name is well known in Poland, passed with flying colors. That was in the spring of 1972, when Mr. Potocki was about to retire. He felt he should end his career with distinction.

In what seems like another age, before World War II, Mr. Potocki was a rich young man about town, interested in the arts and archaeology, a sportsman and world traveler, son of an aristocratic family that has shaped Poland's history for centuries. It was one of the nation's "historic" families, its private fortune was immense, as were its landed estates. At one time, the Potockis owned about nine million acres of fertile land and forests. Eighteen towns, countless villages and millions of peasants were on the land.

In the spring of 1972, Mr. Potocki was a retiring employee of the Polish Communist state.

All his worldly possessions, as well as those of other aristocrats, had been confiscated since the Communist take-over in 1944. He began a new career as a laborer while the government was ruthlessly carrying out its program of "liquidating landed aristocracy as a class."

Swift 'Liquidation'

The "liquidation" was swift. Without their wealth and lands, relegated to the status of second-class citizens and "enemies of the people," most of the nobles withdrew from prominence with quiet dignity before what seemed to them to be a barbaric tide. Some fled to the West, but a majority remained in Poland—former princes and counts living in small apartments, riding streetcars to work. Outwardly, at least, they do not differ from other Polish citizens, except that their children come across their family names in history books.

Mr. Potocki withdrew without a word. But he never signed a document acknowledging the expropriation of his property, since he regarded it as illegal. Starting as a laborer, he managed over the past three decades to carve a decent place for himself. Other "magnates"—the Radziwills, Lubomirskis, Zamojskis, Czartorskis and Tarnowskis—had done likewise. While the older generation by and large remained outside new currents, their children joined Poland's new middle class and refrained from attracting public attention to their family backgrounds.

The class of magnates was "eliminated." Yet about 200

former aristocrats who belong to the six "historic" families remain a separate social group, with their own traditions, history and fierce loyalty to Roman Catholicism. They loyally serve Communist Poland even though in their careers they cannot advance beyond certain levels. In the street, they are citizens, but in the privacy of their homes they are considered princes.

These impressions emerge from a series of interviews with members of the leading families, all conducted with the approval of authorities. Older aristocrats cite the war as the beginning of the end of their class. War sufferings prepared them for future shocks and provided them with the opportunity to make their exits with dignity, having shared the fate of the nation in its darkest days.

Communist propaganda during the Stalinist period made a great deal of the behavior of Alfred Potocki, who hosted famous hunting parties for Hermann Goering and other Nazis and who fled the country in 1944 with carloads of jewelry and valuable paintings.

More typical of Poland's historic families was Konstanty Radziwill, who was killed fighting the Nazis, and Krzysztof Radziwill, who was sent by the Nazis to Zolowka.

"We had, you know, many opportunities to leave the country," Ignacy Potocki recalled recently. "But I decided that I would rather be a second-class citizen in Poland than a third-class citizen elsewhere."

Shock Produced

"Immediately after the war, my very name produced a shock. I remember walking into a police station for some reason or another and, as soon as I told them my name, everyone rushed out of the room. People didn't want to get into trouble by associating with us. It wasn't easy to get a job in those days."

He started out by making and selling rucksacks ("There was great demand for such items since people were moving around and there were no suitcases to be bought"). Then he got a job as a truck driver.

He moved to a better job through sheer luck. While Mr. Potocki was applying for a job as chauffeur, a Communist official read in his application that he was a balneologist, a specialist in the study of medicinal springs, by training. The official needed a balneologist for a group of resorts in Lower Silesia and put Mr. Potocki in a minor managerial job there. By that time, the Stalinist class struggle had subsided and Polish Communists had realized that they needed expert help to run the country.

Mr. Potocki, with a wife and

two children to support, entered Warsaw University and completed his geological studies while working as a balneologist. He was appointed in 1957 as chief geologist of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and held the job until his retirement. The Polish government awarded him several decorations for his good performance.

The Potockis live in a three-room apartment in the Bielany section of Warsaw that consists of seemingly endless blocks of three and four-story houses. The apartment is comfortable by Polish standards. Having lost all their possessions, the Potockis have gradually acquired some mementoes and antiques that seem like ghosts of their past.

Unfolding a scroll depicting the Potocki genealogy, Mr. Potocki talked about his ancestors: first, Jakub, a powerful 15th-century warlord, then bishops, ambassadors, senators and field marshals. One, a diplomat, was Poland's ambassador to the court of Ivan the Terrible ("He was also the godfather to the czar's son"). Another, Stanislaw, who bought the royal castle of Wilanow, now a museum, was premier.

"You have of course visited the Wilanow?" inquired Mr. Potocki, rolling in a tea cart with coffee and biscuits served in blue and white Meissen china. The serving spoons are antique but they do not match.

During the conversation, Mr. Potocki had to prepare for work. Although he retired two years ago, he still works part-time at a tourist office, where he earns the equivalent of about \$90 a month. With his monthly pension of \$150 and the \$50 a month his wife gets from the state (in return for signing away her 1,200-acre estate), the Potockis are better off than an average Polish family.

Good Education

The Potockis told their children that the only thing they could give them was a good education, that it was the only way to struggle for a place in Communist Poland.

Jan Zamojski, a descendant of a 16th-century premier and field marshal, told the same thing to his children.

A tall, debonair man with a carefully trimmed white mustache, wearing a blue blazer and gray flannel trousers, Mr. Zamojski looks every inch a prince. He spent nine years in jail and was "rehabilitated" in 1956. Since then, he has been employed as Warsaw manager of Swissair.

"The war destroyed us and also prepared us for subsequent shocks," he said. "If somebody had told me in 1939 to get off



Marshal Tito

my estate, I don't know what I would have done."

The Zamojskis had properties exceeding a million acres in an area southeast of Lublin. At the war's end, Mr. Zamojski was still managing his 120,000-acre estate, trimmed by the 1959 partition. But, seeing what was happening, he said, "I simply walked away one day. I didn't want to be kicked out."

"I came to realize that all you have is so fragile, you have your life and your intelligence. That's what I tell my children. We won't leave them a fortune. The only thing we can give them is education. And I also tell them that a Zamojski cannot afford to pull a dirty trick on anyone."

New Generation

A typical example of the new generation is Krzysztof Radziwill, 46, member of the family which was one of the most powerful in Poland's history since the 15th century.

Mr. Radziwill, a chemical engineer, is employed as senior editor at a publishing house for scholarly and technical works. One of his brothers is an electronics engineer, the other an accountant. For a while, Mr. Radziwill worked in a chemical plant, but his name was a formidable obstacle to promotion. In his present job, he combines his university training with a fluent knowledge of English, which he acquired before the war from his English governess.

He lives in a three-room flat with his wife, who is a Czartoryski princess, an affable hostess with large, searching eyes. He

speaks with pride about the quality of his Polish-English translations.

In addition to his regular salary and that of his wife, the former prince takes on other translating jobs. The family's monthly income is about the equivalent of \$300, high by Polish standards.

Assistance Given

The Polish Communist government has shown a great deal of tolerance toward its "class enemies." It was true even in the darkest days of Stalinism. Former aristocrats now are treated more or less like all other citizens, which can be attributed to the self-confidence of the regime. Even older aristocrats admit grudgingly that things have become much better. A few months ago, for the first time since the war, a long essay published in a Warsaw newspaper, *Polityka*, gave a sympathetic and unbiased account of the fate of Poland's historic families. (These family names are protected by law, a Pole can change his name to, say, Rutkowski, but he cannot assume the name of Potocki or Radziwill.)

The *Polityka* article provoked a flurry of attacks by conservative elements, but its publication showed a degree of democratization under the government of party leader Edward Giersek. The article concluded that the aristocratic class has been "eliminated" and what remains of it should be regarded "as one of the most possible snobisms, or a respected anachronism." For Poland, the surviving aristocrats serve as an advertisement that it is the motherland of every Pole.

stances are scrupulously impersonal, and they criticize each other's policy positions, not persons.

But even on this level, both are showing increased fervor. In March, Sen. Jackson accused President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger of trying for a "quick fix" on a nuclear arms treaty with Moscow in time for a summit meeting in June. Two days later, just before Mr. Kissinger's scheduled news conference, the secretary decided that he would show anger when the inevitable question on the "quick fix" was asked, an aide related. The question was asked, and the secretary flared up in uncommon public emotion.

They see and telephone each other with some frequency during periods such as the Middle East war of last October, always trying, as one observer put it, "to measure will and seriousness." Sen. Jackson describes these encounters as "warm and friendly."

Behind the scenes, and through congressmen and newsmen, the senator and the secretary conduct a kind of guerrilla warfare. Sen. Jackson chips away at Mr. Kissinger's credibility, and Mr. Kissinger hits at Sen. Jackson's sense of proportion.

Innuendoes

When Mr. Kissinger speaks to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee about the threat to détente from the "military-industrial-intellectual complex," some senators take this as a jab at Sen. Jackson.

Yet, at the same time, Mr. Kissinger has told others that Sen. Jackson's hard stance has been worth a lot of bargaining chips in dealing with Moscow. "Kissinger tells me how he tells the Russians I'm the problem," Sen. Jackson said. "And he explains to them my strong stance, and he tells me what the Soviets say about me."

A high State Department official agreed that the secretary uses the "Jackson-is-lying-my-hands-argument" with Moscow. But he added that problems arise when "Jackson goes too far, as on nuclear issues and Jewish emigration, and really ties Kissinger's hands."

Soviet Embassy officials here also meet directly with Sen. Jackson. He explained: "They appreciate that I quickly look them in the eye and say 'yes!'"

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

Social, Political Status

Eastern Europe's Effort To Upgrade the Worker

By Malcolm W. Browne

BEGRAD (NYT)—The traditional Marxist belief that manual labor is man's most important and uplifting pursuit is under such heavy social pressure throughout Eastern Europe that some worried governments are calling for a return to the purity of basic Marxist values.

In theory, the laborer is still a heroic figure, a fit subject for statues, hammer in hand, a commanding expression shaping the handsome, square features. But, in practice, the man who wears a white collar and directs the work of others, who owns a car and a summer house, gets the lion's share of Socialist's good life.

The problem is to maintain the social prestige of the worker in an era when rapid industrial development puts a premium on highly educated specialists whose hands are never dirty.

Status Issue

A computer programmer in an ultramodern shipyard in Gdynia, Poland, may technically be as much a member of the working class as a colleague with a welding torch. But the computer programmer's professional interests and even his life-style often are closer to those of a man in any affluent American suburb.

President Tito of Yugoslavia once a locksmith and auto mechanic—has become one of the most outspoken Communist critics of any technology leading to "a breakthrough of views alien to us." Neither he nor any other East European leader wants to return to the old ways. Recently, he noted with pride in a long speech to the Yugoslav party congress that every fifth Yugoslav family now owns a car.

But Marshal Tito also repeatedly attacked "enemies" who argue that Communism "is allegedly suitable only for a backward economy but incompatible with modern, progressive technology."

Working Leaders

Under his leadership, Yugoslav Communists recently have changed the administration of government and production, purportedly "restoring to the working class its rightful leadership role."

But the problem goes much deeper than doctrine or organization. In Hungary, the government is also increasingly criticizing popular attitudes toward manual labor.

The Hungarian state radio recently castigated a speaker at a production meeting at a steel plant, where a fellow worker had been "promoted" to administrative ranks. The broadcast disagreed with the use of the word "promotion," and asked: "Why is it more dignified to do paperwork than to make wheels for cranes?"

The broadcast deplored the fact that a young girl, a high school graduate, had chosen an administrative job paying less than she would have earned as a textile worker. "Notwithstanding the final considerations, she obviously felt that the prestige value of administration was greater—and it sounds greater," the broadcast said.

It added: "This sort of simplification can be classified as underestimation of the social status of manual labor as a hierarchy in which the spacious and sunny workshop is always ranked behind the dingy offices with windows on the asphalt, as if it is not possible to lead with oil-covered hands, wearing a blue shirt or overalls."

Despite party rhetoric and living conditions for workers nearly everywhere in Eastern Europe, the ideal, classless society seems if anything to be more remote. On balance, everyone is getting richer, but some are getting richer much faster than others.

Glance at Mao

The problem of distributing income according to need is so acute that there is even talk

among some party theorists of taking a closer look at Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution.

Marshal Tito has purged the Communist party of more than 100,000 members in the last few years. Recently, Yugoslavia promulgated a new constitution under which all elected officeholders are supposed to retain their regular jobs while carrying out their elective duties in their spare time, for a limited period.

In theory, this is supposed to mean that a worker-delegate will

always remain a worker and not become one of the despised "technocrats and bureaucrats."

"The problem for European Communists today is this," a young party member said, "we still sing the 'internationalist' songs, yet prisoners of starvation theory, off the chains of your privation—and so on. But for some of us, it has a terribly old-fashioned sound. In the end, can prosperity and Communist purity coexist?"

To Emigrate in 5 Days

Happy Finale to Strange Case Of Mr. and Mrs. Valery Panov

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW (WP)—The strange case of Valery Panov, the 35-year-old Leningrad ballet dancer who has been waiting 26 months for permission to emigrate from the Soviet Union, has ended happily. On Saturday, Mr. Panov said he had learned officially that he and his wife will be able to leave the country. In fact, Soviet authorities told him that they must leave within five days.

Mr. Panov said that the health of his wife would not prevent them from meeting the Thursday deadline. Mrs. Panov is pregnant and was recently hospitalized in Vilnius, the Lithuanian city where Mr. Panov's brother lives.

News of the emigration decision, conveyed by Mr. Panov in a telephone call from Vilnius, ends one of the most baffling cases of official harassment of a Soviet Jew seeking to emigrate. The harassment during the past two years damaged the Soviet image abroad, cost the Kremlin some much-needed hard currency and supported accusations that the Soviet Union mistreated Jews, thus helping American opponents of U.S. moves to normalize trade relations with Russia.

In return for that high price, the Soviet political police—the KGB—were able to make a nasty example of Mr. Panov and his wife, who is not Jewish, presumably in the hope of discouraging other performing artists from seeking to emigrate. The Panov case also appeared to prove that the Soviet regime could ignore foreign pressure, no matter how strong.

But capitulation now will only encourage foreigners to maintain their pressure in other cases of Soviet Jews who have been denied exit visas.

No Explanation

Soviet dissidents and Jewish activists can offer no explanation for the authorities' behavior in cases like this one. Some theorize that the KGB wanted to demonstrate its power and independence of other governmental authorities, even if this harmed overall state interests, particularly abroad.

Others suggest the authorities thought it was worth the cost to deter prominent and highly qualified Jews from emigrating to Israel. According to this theory, when prominent Jews decide to emigrate, the resulting blow to national prestige and the practical loss of important talent are a combination that is strong enough to convince Soviet leaders to risk the consequences of international protests.

A third theory is that bureaucratic rivalries and simple stupidity are the best explanations.

Perhaps the most appealing theory is that the KGB found itself in a corner because of the Panovs and couldn't face up to cutting its losses and letting them go at any stage during the past two years. Thus, the situation was allowed to get worse and

worse. But this is nothing more than a theory.

Whatever happened, the episode was extremely costly. Leningrad's Kirov Ballet, where Mr. Panov and his wife, Galina, used to dance, had to cancel an extensive tour of the United States—tour which would have been both prestigious and lucrative—because American theatrical unions refused to work for the Kirov while the Panovs remained hostages here.

Mr. Panov was given an exit visa last December but authorities refused to grant one to his wife, saying that her mother refused permission. Mr. Panov would not leave without her.

Wave of Publicity

Thousands of intellectuals, artists and performers throughout the Western world joined in protests against Soviet harassment of the Panovs. Their widely covered activity created a wave of anti-Soviet publicity.

The issue became so strong-felt in Britain that Prime Minister Harold Wilson sent a personal appeal to the Soviet government on the Panovs' behalf that he announced that he had done so.

Releasing the Panovs now will presumably have some positive consequences. The Kirov Ballet which begins a long visit to London next week, will probably be able to perform without incident whereas major protests were planned to support the Panovs. The Kirov Ballet may be able to reschedule its American tour.

But the Soviet Union will be able to claim that Mr. Panov was the last Jewish hostage, that his release proves the existence of a new policy. There are about three dozen more hostages in Moscow alone, among them prominent scientists, whose cases will continue to get publicity in the West.

According to a newsletter published in London called *Jews of the U.S.S.R.*, official harassment of Jews applying to emigrate continues all over the Soviet Union in some areas more intensely than ever. The newsletter is based on information provided by Soviet Jews and has a reputation for accuracy.

In Leningrad recently, the KGB searched and questioned Yak Vinkovetsky, a geologist, who is applied to emigrate. The police told Mr. Vinkovetsky that "he would not receive an exit visa unless he provided evidence." Case 15," a broad investigation apparently aimed at Leningrad intellectuals who admired Alexander Solzhenitsyn and Josef Brodsky.

'Illegal Edition'

Mr. Brodsky, now a resident of the United States, is regarded among intellectuals here as a best living Russian poet. The KGB is investigating what is called an "illegal edition" of Mr. Brodsky's poems. Apparently, this is a reference to a collection of 100 poems (some of which is political) that a few friends had been trying to get together. They hope of ever publishing them say.

So the KGB continues to about the dissidents, and so Western groups are likely to continue protesting the Soviet police's activities. When Panovs emigrate, they will be a growing list of symbols of effectiveness—albeit partial—of these protests far abroad.

Concorde to Avoid U.S.

PARIS, June 7 (Reuters)—I makers of the Anglo-French Concorde "super-jet" jetliner have abandoned plans for any flights to the United States this year, following protests by American environmentalists.

Sen. Jackson Uses 'Pull' to Get Kissinger to 'Push' Harder on Russia

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The difference between Henry and me in making moves with the Russians," Henry Jackson said about Henry Kissinger, "is, I would push more."

The relationship between the two men—the Democratic senator from Washington and the secretary of state—is regarded in Washington as a key to what is politically feasible for others to say and do regarding détente.

The policy issue between the senator and the secretary is simple but of profound importance. Sen. Jackson believes that Soviet society must be liberalized before there can be further, lasting agreements between Washington and Moscow on economics and defense.

Mr. Kissinger argues that the agreements are important to reach in themselves and are the best way to liberalize Soviet society.

How these two men promote their positions reveals much about power in Washington, the effects of domestic struggles on international negotiations and how other national political figures decide their own positions.

Mr. Kissinger is regarded as always ready to catch the winds of political power and history. Sen. Jackson is seen as heading relentlessly and consistently straight along a line that he hopes will lead to the White House.

'Take Him On'

Sen. Jackson believes that when their programs conflict, he prevails because "I think Henry knows there's a point where we fight, where I take him on." This is a point that Mr. Kissinger's aides do not dispute or even comment upon. They say only that the secretary of state respects the senator for his consistency over the years and for

the power he wields in Congress. In Congress, the senator has to far prevailed over the secretary. Sen. Jackson did not like Mr. Kissinger's 1973 agreements with Moscow on limitation of strategic arms. He felt that they gave Moscow an advantage, and he offered an amendment requiring that future agreements maintain nuclear equality. It passed by a wide margin.

Mr. Kissinger promised the Russians favorable trading status and financial credits. Sen. Jackson introduced an amendment to the trade bill making these contingent on prior Soviet agreement to allow free emigration. This amendment passed the House and has 70 co-sponsors in the Senate.

This pattern has been repeated on legislation regarding the stationing of American troops in Europe and military aid to Israel. In a Senate staff member explained: "Kissinger comes up here, tricks the senators and awes them with a torrent of

anecdotes and well-phrased logic. Jackson, who is not exactly a Pericles, carefully conceives bills that cut over them."

Both men work extremely hard and are "well staffed," but Sen. Jackson drafts legislation that makes it virtually impossible politically for his colleagues to vote against it. Who, for example, could be against equality with Russia in nuclear arms? Thus, while Mr. Kissinger seeks influence on Capitol Hill through the professional art of persuasion, Sen. Jackson traps his colleagues through the technical art of legislation.

Many Levels

Ever since the senator began attacking Mr. Kissinger's policy of improving relations with Moscow in late 1973 as more shadow than substance, their battle has been joined on many levels.

The two men profess and have mutual respect. Their public ut-

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Possible Atomic Theft Worrying AEC

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (UPI)—When an atomic weapon travels in a truck in the United States, it is in a gray metal car with a steel top locked in place by heavy bolts. If the car is stopped on the road, the top can be locked and armored sides which can be pierced by bazooka shells.

Now the Atomic Energy Commission is thinking seriously of adding the same precautions to shipping nuclear materials, just the finished weapons.

The AEC's new plan is prompted by fears that the worldwide search for atomic energy might be accompanied by attempts at atomic theft, by organized criminals or terrorists or even by governments.

Theodore Taylor, a former designer of nuclear weapons and a nuclear weapons expert, says that a nuclear blast so small that weapons experts might describe it as "fizzle" could kill 100,000 people in a truck with wheels as follows from a plane at 10,000 feet.

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A growing number of weapons experts believe that "home-made" nuclear bombs are real possibilities. Mr. Taylor says that the bomb is available in the libraries, and that the only way to make a bomb is in a library.

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An Amateur Bomb

The AEC ran a test a few years ago to find out how easy it would be to make a bomb. It was a test to find out how easy it would be to make a bomb.

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Bomb Not the Only Threat

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Nuclear thieves would not need an atomic bomb to terrorize society with impossible ransom demands. They might be able to reach the same goals by stealing enough plutonium to make what is called a dispersal device.

Plutonium powder is the most poisonous substance known to man. It can safely be held in the hand, but if breathed in, plutonium would begin to attack the lungs immediately. Death might follow in a matter of hours, depending on how much plutonium was inhaled.

A dispersal device could be a simple bomb, exploded in the air above a city. Winds would carry plutonium dust for miles, and people might have to stay indoors for days while trained troops wearing gas masks cleaned the streets and countryside.

A plutonium dispersal bomb exploded without warning in the air might kill hundreds, even thousands, of people.

The United States has already had one experience with plutonium dispersed into the air. That came when an atomic bomb fell out of a B-52 near Palomares, in Spain, and broke apart, spilling plutonium around the countryside, but killing nobody. The plutonium was cleaned up at a cost of millions of dollars.

The United States goes to unusual lengths to prevent the loss of an atomic weapon, but nevertheless it has lost a few. Four fell out of a B-2 bomber over Palomares, Spain, several years ago, and four dropped out of a B-52 over Greenland. All eight were found.

A bomb which dropped out of a plane over South Carolina some years ago is still missing, however, presumably lost in a swamp. A Navy fighter-bomber reportedly missed an aircraft carrier deck once and sank to the bottom of the Pacific, its nuclear bomb aboard. It is still there.

Outside of weapons stockpiles, the United States has more than 40,000 atomic weapons scattered around the world. Most are in the United States, but about 7,000 are in Europe and a smaller number are in the Far East.

Theft of atomic weapons is not the primary concern of responsible officials. There are so many electronic barriers built in that thieves might need months to find a way to trigger the bomb.

"They'd probably have to test the whole thing apart, and put it back together again," an AEC official said. "In effect, they would have to rewrite the whole mechanism."

The AEC worries less about a bomb being stolen than it does about the nuclear materials used in the making of a bomb. Three metals can be made into a bomb, plutonium and two isotopes of uranium. One is Uranium-235, the other Uranium-233.

Nobody can buy plutonium or uranium on the open market. Plutonium does not even occur in nature; it is a by-product of the fissioning of uranium in nuclear-power plants. Natural uranium cannot be used to make bombs, either. A bomb-maker needs uranium that is at least

AEC in the year ending March 31, 1974, counted 455 shipments of what it calls "special nuclear materials" by its civilian licensees. Special nuclear materials are quantities of plutonium and fully enriched uranium that are in excess of what the AEC calls "trigger quantities."

The trigger quantity for plutonium is two kilograms. The trigger quantity for fully enriched uranium is five kilograms. The trigger quantity is not enough to make a bomb—at least four times the trigger quantity is understood to be needed for a bomb, although the exact quantity is secret.

There are 26 plants in the United States licensed to handle and ship plutonium and fully enriched uranium.

The plutonium and uranium go out under armed guard, either in armored cars or in trucks escorted by armed guards in a second car. They follow planned routes, so that if they are hijacked, rescue squads know where to look, and the trucks are built so that men armed with bazookas would still need several hours to break into them.

While uranium and plutonium on the move are the big worry of the AEC, there is still a lot of concern about the same materials disappearing from the factory itself. An armed attack on a factory is unlikely, but a theft from the inside is not so unlikely.

The commission "loses" as much as 100 pounds of uranium and 60 pounds of plutonium a year, enough to make more than 10 atomic bombs.

Reasons for Loss

In most cases, the loss is due to poor inventory-taking, inaccurate weighing or lost scrap. But each time a shortage turns up, diversion is suspected.

The most celebrated case took place back in the 1960s, at Apollo, Pa. A factory there had just taken an order to process and fabricate 2,200 pounds of fully enriched uranium for a nuclear-powered rocket.

An inventory disclosed a uranium shortage of 207 pounds, enough to make several large bombs. For a while China and Israel were under suspicion as the possible thieves.

The government closed the plant and began to look for the missing uranium. It found about 12 pounds in the 730 air filters which kept uranium from blowing out of the smokestacks. It found another 14 pounds in a burial pit on a mountain eight miles away.

At the end of the search, 149 pounds of uranium were still missing. Diversion was still suspected, so the government interviewed every employee in the plant and every past employee. Its conclusion was that there was "no evidence" of diversion, but a few people there still suspect China and Israel.

seemed, in the past, the triumph of European liberalism, but now that liberalism seems to have become distorted. In both cases, the old tradition has been transformed by objective circumstances: by a historical change in the character of power. The uniform continental power of America or Russia cannot really continue the freedom of Europe, which was linked to the competing pluralism of Europe, any more than the Roman Empire really continued the essential quality of Greek civilization, which was linked to the freedom of the Greek city-states.

Argument's Answer

The answer to this argument is clear. It is that, since only a continental form of society and government is now viable, Western Europe must itself assume such a form. After all, in resources and population it can rival the continental superpowers. Theoretically there is no reason why it should not turn itself into a superpower too. Economically this is happening already, at least in some respects. And this very process can be seen as the logical continuation of European history. The last century saw the unification of Italy and Germany—a process favored by the "liberals" of the time. That unification was both economic and political. The minuscule principalities of the 18th century had proved inadequate, and Napoleon had shown the way. Napoleon's French imperialism had been defeated, but after its defeat, other ways were found. In this century, under the pressure of the new industrialism, even these united countries have proved inadequate, as Hitler showed. But may not the convulsions of the 20th century, now that we have defeated our latest tyrannical unifier, lead naturally to a united Europe which will be the only authentic guarantee of the survival of its own Western form of civilization?

Against this it may be said that a Europe united both politically and economically, though viable as a third (or fourth) superpower, would attain its viability at a heavy price, for it would itself be a repudiation of typical Western civilization, which is essentially linked to certain forms of government, a certain philosophy. Liberals, who claim to be the only true representatives of the "West," insist that that government and philosophy are liberal.

In fact, I do not believe that this is true. There are many nonliberal elements in "Western" history, just as there were

monarchies, oligarchies and tyrannies as well as democracies in ancient Greece. Indeed, European "liberalism" is the result of continuous internal differences, and to that extent owes its being to nonliberal forces. The professed liberals, if unchallenged, would have been as illiberal as anyone. The essential quality of European civilization, I believe, is not one particular political or philosophical tradition, but its variety: a variety which has led to struggle and war but has also, by continuous interplay, created a continuing tradition (which intellectuals have afterward simplified) and prevented such stagnation as periodically overcame the other great civilizations of China. As Gibbon wrote, in the 18th century, "The division of Europe into a number of independent states, connected however by each other by the general resemblance of religion, language and manners, is productive of the most beneficial consequences to the liberty of mankind." To me, one of the great questions of European unity is, how much of that beneficial variety, so essential to Western civilization, can be retained under that economic and political unification which is necessary to its survival?

Admittedly, it is a real problem. Inevitably the creation of a single market in Europe will lead to a certain uniformity and to the opportunities of vast and dangerous patronage, which can weaken independent forces. If Europe should ever have a single central government controlling a unified patronage, I should tremble for the survival of the European inheritance. But I can see alternative possibilities. In a federal structure, preserving distinct authorities and separate systems—what De Gaulle called a *Europe des patries*—I can see the means of preserving European variety even in European unity. For that variety is not artificial. It is precisely because of their depth that European rivalries have been so endemic in the past. Those rivalries are no longer tolerable in their old form; but they can, perhaps, discover a new form. At least it is on such a prospect, not on the naïve belief that there is a distinct "Western" tradition of "liberalism" which must be kept pure and undefiled, that the survival of our form of civilization must depend.

Hugh Trevor-Roper has been Regius professor of modern history at Oxford University since 1977. He is the author of many books.



Mrs. Golda Meir

Provencal Landscape Blends Sun, Wine and Missile Silos

By Alan Fisher

APT, France (UPI)—The Alouette helicopter from Orange Air Base in Provence skims over vineyards, foreign-owned villas with their swimming pools and finally a low mountain range on its 20-minute flight to France's nuclear missile range.

The missiles in their silos are spread out over tens of thousands of acres, but the first surprise is that this is not an off-limits zone. The 18 silos are guarded, but between them are vineyards, farms, public roads and small, sunny Provencal villages.

Gendarmes keep a discreet but close eye on strangers. At each silo, two gendarmes guard the combination for opening the 110-ton cap placed over an embedded missile.

Double Concern

The new code word for activating the missiles was sent last week from the office of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing in France's chief rocket general, Jean-Claude Couderc, a small, thin officer with a neat mustache who, out of uniform, might pass for an accountant. But the double chain of command includes the gendarmes and one of Gen. Couderc's chief aides said: "The gendarmes remain a very important figure in France."

The French Defense Ministry is showing off the range, on the Albion plain, 15 miles from Apt, to selected groups of Western experts. "The Eastern countries have not asked, as it would mean a reciprocal demand on our part," Gen. Couderc said.

These tours, and others of the nuclear submarine base at Brest in Brittany, do not herald a change in French policy toward the NATO integrated command, but they are a step toward greater trust and eventual coordination with Britain and the United States on targeting. Senior French officers no longer talk of the "force armée" (all-directional) defense policy of President de Gaulle's era, a policy which had French rockets pointed west as well as east.

The French are proud of having invented much of the technology for the S-2 rocket with its 150-kiloton warhead and a 1,500-mile range which puts Moscow within its reach. Work last week was under way on the Albion plain on nine more sites for bigger S-3 missiles.

Credible Force

The visits here are also designed to show that the French nuclear force of "dissuasion," including nuclear submarines, Mirage-4 bombers and the S-2 missiles, is credible.

The new government faces the difficult choice whether to favor single warheads with bigger bangs—helped on their way by so-called penetration aids—or to enter the fabulously expensive world of MRV or MIRV (multiple re-entry vehicles or independent MRVs). Already, close to \$1.5 billion has been spent on installing the S-2 missiles on the Albion plain. That figure does not include the cost of the warheads.

Gen. Couderc has set about making his base in Upper Provence as efficient and impregnable as possible.

He has created a variety of communications systems and backups like ground waves to insure that the Red Alert tone minute, 10 seconds for firing, will always reach here from Paris.

The silos have been reinforced to withstand a near-miss by a one-megaton blast. They have been spaced out and the general estimates that it would take a 400-megaton attack to wipe out the range.

Trigger Man

The finger on the trigger, or rather the key, is that of Capt. Michel Maire, a 38-year-old career officer, member of Free Squadron 10. He sits in a capsule buried 500 yards below thick rocks.

To get to him visitors pass through "La Vallée aux Mille Couleurs," turn off at the village of Rustrel, past two gendarmes standing by their small Renault and knock on the door of a bunker.

After checks by TV cameras and security guards, visitors take a small electric train down a 1.4-mile tunnel which signals a shock blast from an enemy nuclear attack.

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Relief and Regret

Mrs. Meir's Adieu To Political Stage

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM (UPI)—"She's not going to sit and know, I can promise you that," Golda Meir's secretary and close confidante, Mrs. Lou Kaddar, told a visitor recently. "For one thing, she never learned how."

Mrs. Kaddar, who has been with Mrs. Meir from the early days in the Israeli Embassy in Moscow to the last five years in the premier's office, was talking about her boss's future plans. As she talked, she thumbed through the papers on her desk. They included offers of honorary degrees from universities, dozens of speaking invitations and tentative schedules for overseas trips.

"She won't be bored," Mrs. Kaddar said.

Last Monday the former Golda Meirson of Milwaukee concluded a half-century of public service that began shortly after she arrived in Palestine in 1924.

One suspects that Mrs. Meir took her leave from the premier's office with a mixture of relief that the burden had finally been lifted and regret that she had not followed her strong inclination to step down last summer.

She genuinely wanted to retire then and let someone else lead the Labor party into the elections that were scheduled for Oct. 31. But the party was badly divided and left it splinter over the choice of a successor. Mrs. Meir agreed—she was 75—to run again.

War and Elections

The next eight months were rough indeed. A war erupted on Oct. 6, raged for nearly three weeks and ended inconclusively. An acrimonious election campaign followed, then two months of exhausting negotiations to produce a shaky coalition government. With army demonstrators shouting outside her office and home, Mrs. Meir resigned on April 11.

The last month of her term was the best. Long days, long nights of indirect negotiations,

through the medium of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's good offices, finally produced a rewarding result: the troop-separation agreement with Syria and an end to the costly war of attrition on the Golan Heights. Two days before she stepped down, the first Israeli prisoners of war came home from Syria.

In any event, her schedule will be full. Her first task, according to associates, is to complete her memoirs. She has been reminiscing into a tape recorder for months. The final product, for which she reportedly received an advance of some \$250,000, is due to be published next year.

Home will be a modest, three-room flat—in Ramat Aviv, a Tel Aviv suburb—which she has owned for 20 years. Her son, Menachem Meir, a cellist, lives next door with his family. Weekends and holidays will be spent at Revin, a kibbutz in the Negev where her daughter, Sarah, has lived since 1944. As a parent of a kibbutz member, Mrs. Meir is entitled to a small apartment there.

In historical terms, Mrs. Meir probably will be remembered as the last of Israel's founders who in June, 1974, finally gave way to the generation of the 1970s. She probably will be accused of having started on too long a criticism she may well echo herself.

She will also bear part of the blame for Israel's unpreparedness in the 1973 war. She was premier and there is no escaping the fact that Israel had lulled itself into a false sense of security.

Finally, she may be accused of failing to recognize the importance of the Palestinian problem in Israel's dilemma. For years she resisted even the notion that there was such a thing as a Palestinian people with a craving for a national identity not unlike her own craving. She acknowledged it only recently—and reluctantly. But one thing can be said in her defense on that score: She was not alone.

Views of the Atlantic Alliance

When World History Ceases Being 'European'

By Hugh Trevor-Roper

OXFORD, England.—Western man is distinguished from his non-European neighbors not only from the developed peoples but also from the civilizations of India and China—by his sense of history. Having this sense, he periodically seeks to use it to come to and to prophesy. He sees himself standing at a recurrent cut of time and looks forward to a recurrent future. Somewhat unaccountably, he seems to this generally (though not always) when his mood is sour, when he thinks that he is looking forward to a period not of prosperity but of decline. He particularly disposes to do so when the superpowers seem overshadowed by the divided comers of Europe and a new dawn, based on massive technology, seems to threaten those entities which Europe claims to have discovered. Now at least, it is the world history is coming to European history; and the old concept of "Western civilization," which so recently seemed to be firmly established, may be obsolete.

Before considering this argument on its merits it may be useful to remember that it is not a new one. In the time of the European Renaissance, when Western civilization was beginning to expand, dissolution was regularly prophesied. Some expected its end to be sounded by the Last Judgment, others by the Turks. In the 17th century, with the Thirty Years War, the prophets of gloom were more insistent; in the 18th century they became more torrid. The German historian Heinrich Heine, at the beginning of the 19th century, the Swiss historian Heinrich Heine, at the end, both saw Rome going through the same crises as the Roman Empire in its last convulsions. Since then there have been many others.

And there are many others. In the general parallel has been made, the parallel details easily traced in Henry Kissinger recently compared the European states with the Greek city-states, and the latter with the Roman Empire in its last convulsions. Since then there have been many others.

These parallels may prove to be true. The fact that they have proved false in the past does not mean that they are wrong this time. On the other hand they may well be wrong again. In any

case, I believe that they are wrong philosophically. I do not believe that "civilizations" are distinct organisms with a regular life cycle, so that their stages can be predicted like the stages of animal life. Theoretically, a civilization is capable of indefinite prolongation or renewal. In fact, if Western civilization has reached its final term, that will not be because its term has always been fixed: it will be because this time its structure is threatened from without or from within.

Unquestionably Western civilization is threatened today. The great technological changes of our time have transformed the nature of political power, and many of the attitudes of the past, which we regard as specifically "Western," now seem out of date. Moreover, the same technological changes, which have made the European countries, with their distinct, competing societies and traditions, which were the motor of civilization in the past, seem suddenly impotent. If the countries of Western Europe are the legitimate and necessary custodians of Western civilization, that civilization is today unquestionably weak: weak materially, because they cannot stand up to the power of organized continents; weak morally, because they have lost the self-confidence which they so long enjoyed.

In the past, European liberalism and "liberalism" has always been regarded as the essential character of Western civilization—believed in progress. They believed that they possessed the key to the future and therefore that the future was on their side. Now, looking inward, at the tensions produced by this century, and outward, at the more powerful and less "liberal" rivals which seem to threaten them, they find it difficult to continue that belief. The future, it seems, must be with the super powers; and although, in theory, the super powers might be the continuators of "Western" civilization, as the Roman Empire continued Greek civilization, we cannot safely make any such assumption. Marxism may be a legitimate development of Western thinking, but Leninism is not. In Russia, Marxism has been distorted beyond recognition. The American experiment

seemed, in the past, the triumph of European liberalism, but now that liberalism seems to have become distorted. In both cases, the old tradition has been transformed by objective circumstances: by a historical change in the character of power. The uniform continental power of America or Russia cannot really continue the freedom of Europe, which was linked to the competing pluralism of Europe, any more than the Roman Empire really continued the essential quality of Greek civilization, which was linked to the freedom of the Greek city-states.

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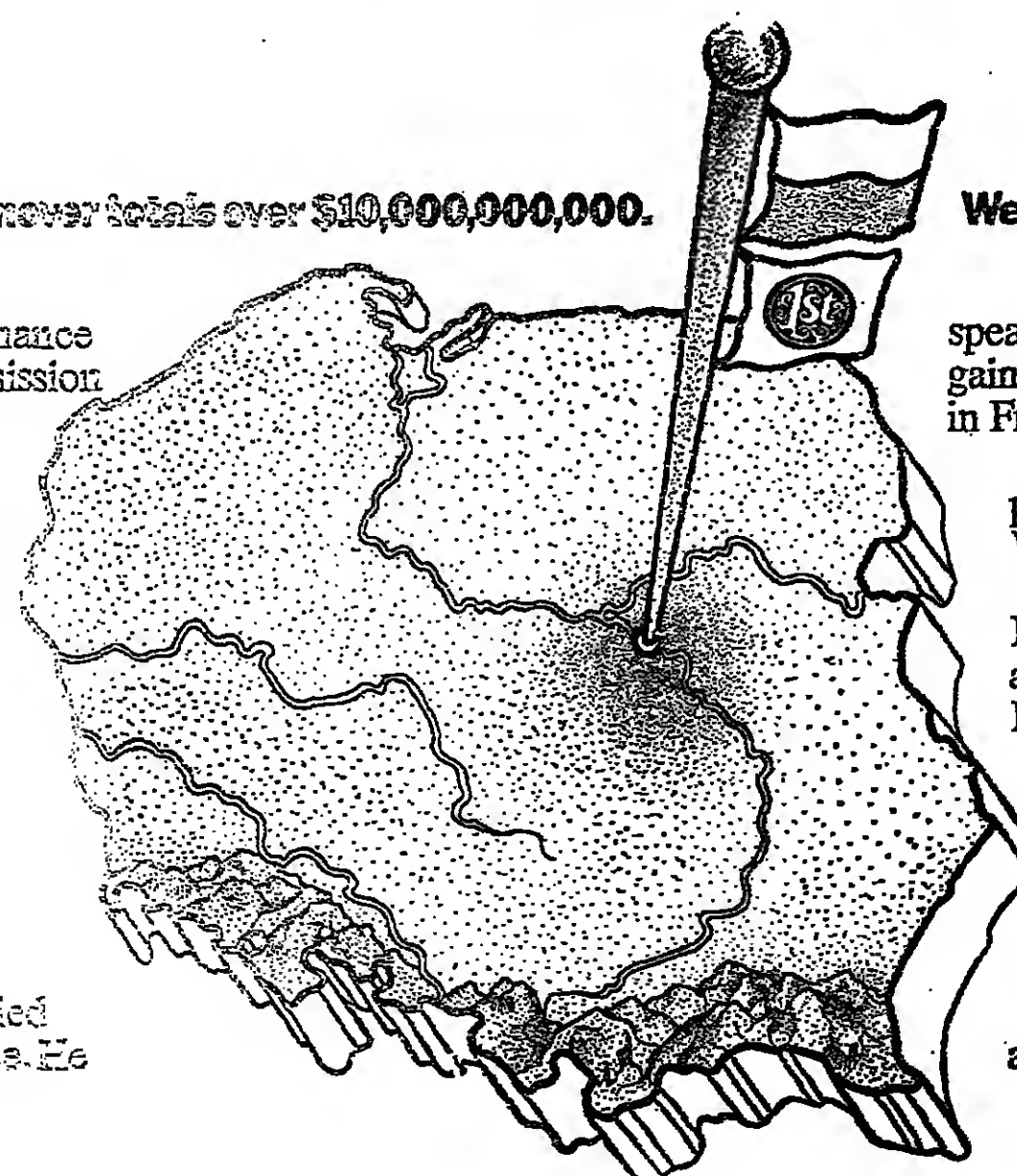
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Edmund Bak has diversified American banking experience. He



First Chicago—first in Poland.
A \$17,000,000,000 multinational bank
at work for you, now with offices in 46 cities
around the world.

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You compete. We compete.

The First National Bank of Chicago, First Chicago Corporation subsidiary, has installations in Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Atlanta, Beirut, Bogota, Bridgetown, Brussels, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dublin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Geneva, Guatemala City, Hong Kong, Houston, Jakarta, Kansas City, Kingston, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Manila, Melbourne, Miami City, Milan, Munich, Nairobi, New York, Panama City, Paris, Rome, San Francisco, San José, São Paulo, Singapore, Stockholm, Sydney, Tokyo, Toronto, and Warsaw, and has participations in Bangkok, Cardiff, and Rotterdam. First Chicago Leasing Corporation: installations in Chicago, New York, London and Toronto. First Chicago Realty Services Corporation: installations in Chicago, Atlanta, and Los Angeles. First Chicago Asset Management Corporation: London. Member FDIC.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Continued From Page 1

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
Govt 10-15-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-20-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-25-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-30-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-35-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-40-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-45-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-50-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-55-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-60-80	10 50 50 50	0

USIF, REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote May 31, 1974

Luxembourg Francs 78 (U.S. \$1.95)

A CONSORTIUM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS WITH IMPECCABLE CREDENTIALS

PRESENTLY ACQUIRING A MAJOR UNITED STATES BANK, ACTIVELY REGARDING FINANCIAL GROUP.

Please send your resume in first-class mail to:

Box 1000, Herald Tribune, Paris.

FCE Quotations

June 10, 1974

1974 1973

DJIA 1000 1000

FTSE 100 1000

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Govt 10-60-80	10 50 50 50	0

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Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
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Govt 10-30-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-35-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-40-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-45-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-50-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-55-80	10 50 50 50	0
Govt 10-60-80	10 50 50 50	0

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Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

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Krupp Unit Gives \$2 Million To Harvard's Europe Studies

By Robert Reinhold

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 9 (AP)—A generation after the Krupp industrial empire helped build the Nazi war machine, the Krupp Foundation of West Germany, which now owns the Krupp company, has given \$2 million to Harvard University as a gesture toward "the strengthening of relations between America and Europe."

Although the amount is not unusually high by American philanthropic standards, it was called a landmark by scholars who specialize in West European studies. Their field suffered somewhat in recent years as the focus of American political and scholarly interest shifted to Asia.

Half the income from the gift, which was announced yesterday by Harvard, is to be used to establish a new chair in European studies for a senior professor. The rest will support seven or eight graduate students, for whom fellowship money had become scarce in recent years.

The Krupp donation is the latest in a series of contributions from foreign sources to American

institutions. The Japanese government and various Japanese companies have donated several million dollars to American universities to promote Japanese-American understanding.

Two years ago, the West German government established the \$30-million German Marshall Fund of the United States.

The first \$1 million of the Krupp money was handed to Derek Bok, president of Harvard, on Thursday by Berthold Beitz, the 60-year-old German industrialist who is chairman of both the Krupp Foundation and Krupp companies, which make steel, trucks and other products.

In an interview before his meeting with Mr. Bok, Mr. Beitz said that the gift had been generated by a feeling that interest in European-American cooperation was waning. "It's not that relations have suffered," he said, "but people interested in Europe are less numerous. The youngsters don't know anything about this. This is a gesture—an effort to show direction."

The gift was negotiated for Harvard by Guido Goldman, executive director of the school's new Center for European Studies, who has known Mr. Beitz for some time.

The Krupp company, with headquarters in Essen, has sales of \$3 billion a year. However, its fortunes have fluctuated widely since the end of World War II, when its leader, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, was sentenced to 12 years in prison as a war criminal by the Nuremberg tribunal.

Economic Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

affairs had been straightened out, it could operate again on its own. Contrary to its deeply felt policy of keeping credit tight now to stem inflation, the Fed opened its loan window wide for the Franklin.

There is sufficient information to indicate that the Federal Reserve has also been fostering conversations that might lead to a merger with another bank or to a division of parts among several banks.

Fear for Others

The Federal Reserve had an interest in preventing collapse, at least because of a fear that others—perhaps many others—might also fail in an ensuing panic. As soon as Franklin came to public attention, rumors began to surface about four or five other banks that were also said to be in shaky condition.

The final ironic consideration in this affair is the foreign involvement. Franklin's largest stockholder is Michele Sidona, a Milan financier who is relatively unknown to the authorities here or to the American banking community. Naturally, a little extra nervousness arises when there is a foreign owner. It happens with all absentee landlords, including American companies abroad.

The Franklin story started with one small office in Franklin Center, Long Island. It ended up on a much larger stage.

Study Says U.K. Faces Shrinking Of the Economy

LONDON, June 9 (Reuters).—Britain faces a sharp drop in the standard of living this year and may be the only leading industrial nation with a minus growth rate in 1974, according to a new survey.

The quarterly review of the authoritative National Institute of Economic and Social Research predicted a 17 percent inflation this year and urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, to introduce an expansionary budget in the fall to avoid a recession.

The standard of living—the amount of real personal disposable income—will drop by 3.25 to 4 percent between the second half of 1973 and the second half of this year, it said.

The economy as a whole is expected to shrink 1 percent, the institute forecast, compared with a 5.4 percent rate of growth last year.

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

The quarterly Report as of 31st March, 1974 has been published and may be obtained from the Paying Agents:

Pierson, Helder & Pierson
Herengracht 206-214, Amsterdam

Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.
Unter Sechsenhausen 4, 5 Köln

Manufacturers, Henerover Trust Company
7 Princes Street, London EC2R 8AQ

C. G. Trinkeus & Burkhardt
Königsallee 17, Düsseldorf 1

M. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
New Court St. Swinfin's Lane, London, E.C. 4

Banque de Paris et du Pays-Bas
3 rue d'Anlin, Paris 2
31 rue des Colonies, Bruxelles

Banque Rothschild
21 rue Laffitte, Paris 9

Banque de Paris et du Pays-Bas
pour la Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
10a Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith
all European offices

International Pacific Corporation Limited
Royal Exchange Building
56 Pitt Street, Sydney N.S.W. 2000



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Evert, Borg Move Ahead With Ease

3 American Men Also Win in Paris

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Everything went as expected today as a pair of teen-agers and a group of American men advanced in the French Open tennis championships.

Chris Evert, an overwhelming favorite to win her second straight major international tournament, gained by winning her second-round match, 6-3, 6-3, over fellow 19-year-old player Virginia Ruzici of Romania.

Bjorn Borg, 18-year-old Swede, showed today that he has adapted to the slow clay courts of Roland Garros by routing Frenchman Jean-Loup Rouyer, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0, in men's third-round action.

The American men to move ahead were Marty Riessen, Eddie Dibbs and Erik Van Dillen. Arthur Ashe has already qualified for the round of 16 and a fifth American has a chance for advancement tomorrow when Harold Solomon faces Zeljko Franulovic of Yugoslavia.

Riessen beat José Higueras of Spain, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6; Dibbs beat Italian Corrado Barazzutti, 6-0, 6-1, 7-6; and Van Dillen downed Australian Barry Phillips-Moore, 3-6, 6-2, 6-0, 6-4.

A crowd of about 12,000 at Roland Garros was pelted by rain and buried by the sun during the day. After a half dozen morning matches were completed, heavy rain stopped play for about two hours. Later, the sun came out to dry the clay courts.

Rain caused an incident near the end of the day. Raul Ramirez of Mexico was serving at match point against Patrick Proisy of France when the rains came. Ramirez wanted to play on. Proisy wanted to quit. Ramirez served and Proisy stood with his hands on his hips. While the argument went on, the rain subsided.

Finally, the last point was replayed and Ramirez won 6-4, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

SATURDAY WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)
Laurie Tenney d. Patty Benson, 6-7, 6-4; 6-1, 6-3; Martina Navratilova d. Veronica Burton, 7-6, 6-2; Helena Creticos d. Danielle Boulesteix, 6-1, 2-6; 6-3; Elvira Weisenberger d. Mariana Simionescu, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5; Maria Rolovic d. Mrs. John Hirsch, 6-2, 6-2.

SUNDAY WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Second Round)
Chris Evert d. Virginia Ruzici, 6-2, 6-3; Julie Heldman d. Mikolata Koczotova, 7-6, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND
Kajsa Eklund d. Lisa Stussman, 6-3, 6-4; Olga Morozova d. Christina Sandberg, 6-3, 7-5; Martina Navratilova d. Veronica Burton, 7-6, 6-2; Helena Creticos d. Danielle Boulesteix, 6-1, 2-6; 6-3; Elvira Weisenberger d. Mariana Simionescu, 7-5, 5-7, 7-5; Maria Rolovic d. Mrs. John Hirsch, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
(Third Round)
Chris Evert d. Virginia Ruzici, 6-2, 6-3; Julie Heldman d. Mikolata Koczotova, 7-6, 6-1.

THIRD ROUND
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Rick Wohlhuter
... record run

Homer Wins British Amateur Despite Final Double Bogey

MURFIELD, Scotland, June 9 (AP)—Trevor Homer of England held off the late charge of American Jimmy Gabrielsen yesterday and won the British Amateur Golf Championship by two holes in the 36-hole final.

Victory came with a double-bogey 6 for Homer at the last hole. Gabrielsen had a 7.

Homer, a company director who also won this match play prize in 1973, grabbed the lead at the

first hole over Murfield's strangely wordless 6.862-yard, par-71 links.

Gabrielsen, a 32-year-old insurance broker, made a big effort after the final turn for home but, despite leveling the score at the 33rd hole, could not sustain his charge.

Gabrielsen had tamed the wind-battered course most of the first five days with a superb combination of solid drives and pinpoint putts. But on the calm final day, his putting let him down.

"It was hard to finish like that," said a smiling Gabrielsen, who took a triple bogey at the last hole after pulling his six-iron into a big bunker.

"It's a great hole," he said, "Maybe it will give me nightmares for a few years. Trevor played a very steady game."

Homer said he was "very lucky." "It was a great game right through to the last hole," said the Briton, who was also in a sand trap there and took four to get on the green. "What a shame it ended that way."

For Homer, 30, it was a second victory over Gabrielsen. In the final round of the British Amateur at Carnoustie in 1971, the Englishman won 2 and 1.

Homer never played brilliant golf this time, but kept calm even when Gabrielsen made his big charge.

Green Leads
PHILADELPHIA, June 9 (AP)—Front-running Hubert Green turned back the charge of Johnny Miller with 6-under-par 66 and stretched his lead to two strokes yesterday in the third round of the \$150,000 Philadelphia golf classic.

Green gunning for his third victory of the season, put together a three-round total of 203, 13-under-par on the 6,708-yard Whitman Valley Country Club course.

Miller, the sensation of the tour this season with five victories and almost \$200,000 in winnings, once pulled into a share of the lead but finished with a 68 and a 205 total.

The hockey career of Barry Ashbee, veteran defenseman of the Stanley Cup champion Philadelphia Flyers, has ended because of an eye injury, the club said. The Flyers announced that the 34-year-old Ashbee was forced to retire because of the injury suffered during the Stanley Cup semifinal series with the New York Rangers, when he was struck in the right eye with a puck.

Ashbee, a native of Weston, Ontario, played seven years with the Hershey Bears in the American Hockey League before being traded to the Flyers. He played with the Boston Bruins in the National Hockey League in the 1965-66 season.

Man Is Indicted In Seizure of U.S. Aide in Mexico
SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 9 (AP)—A federal grand jury Friday indicted a former American civilian prisoner of war in Vietnam on charges that he conspired to kidnap a U.S. diplomat in Mexico.

Bobby Joe Keesee, 40, was indicted on five counts in the March 22 abduction of Vice Consul John Patterson, who is still missing. The panel recommended a \$1-million bail.

The authorities say Mr. Patterson, 31, was last seen leaving his office in Hermosillo, Mexico, and getting into a car with an unknown man. A note was found tucked under the consulate door the next day.

Mr. Keesee, who now lives in Huntington Beach, Calif., was arrested last week and held in a Santa Ana, Calif., jail on a charge of writing an extortion letter in the case.

A self-styled soldier of fortune, Mr. Keesee was captured in September, 1970, after landing a hijacked charter plane from Thailand on a beach in North Vietnam. He was released from a North Vietnamese prison camp along with U.S. military prisoners of war in March, 1973.

Expo's One-Millionth
SPOKANE, Wash., June 9 (AP)—The Expo '74 World Fair yesterday welcomed its one-millionth visitor and officials said gate receipts and attendance were running about 10 percent ahead of projections.

Wohlhuter Sets 880 Mark; Tennessee Victor

Runner Bests His Record

EUGENE, Ore., June 9 (AP)—Rick Wohlhuter, who came here to break his world record in the 880, did just that yesterday, winning the event in 1 minute 44.1 seconds at the Hayward Field Recreation track and field meet.

Wohlhuter, running for the Chicago Track Club, was all by himself on the second lap as he set the world mark of 1:44.6 he set last June.

Dave Boren of the University of Oregon paced Wohlhuter to the 51-second opening lap he wanted for a shot at the world

mark. Wohlhuter cheered on by a crowd of 8,000, finished almost seven seconds ahead of runner-up Bert Sanderson of Club North-West in a seven-man field.

American sprinter Don Quarrie of the Beverly Hills Striders just missed a world record in the 230. He won the event in 29.1 seconds. Tommie Smith holds the world mark at 29 seconds.

"Eugene has a good track and next week is the time and place," Wohlhuter said a week ago after winning the mile in 3:55.1 at the U.S. Track and Field Federation meet in Wenatchee, Kan.

"It was what I also in mind all along," he said yesterday of his 880 performance. "I knew the first lap was 51 or so... and I knew I had to run the second quarter all by myself."

In the men's final event, Steve Prefontaine and Frank Shorter set a blistering pace as both broke the American record in the three-mile Prefontaine passed Shorter in the stretch to finish in 12:51.4, third best clocking of all time. Shorter, the Olympic marathon gold medalist in 1972, finished second in 12:51.8.

Geoff Lindgren set the old mark of 12:53 eight years ago.

Uruguay Beaten By Swiss Team
BASEL, Switzerland, June 9 (UPI)—The Uruguay World Cup soccer squad suffered a stunning 4-0 defeat against FC Basel yesterday and had one player sent off by the referee.

A crowd of 12,500 watched as Basel, No. 5 in the Swiss championship division, tore apart the Uruguayan defense with four successive goals between the 13th and 29th minutes.

Italians Tie
VIENNA, June 9 (UPI)—The Italian national soccer squad, in its last game before the World Cup, put on a disappointing show yesterday and tied Austria, 0-0.

Before 50,000 fans, the Austrians, who did not qualify for the World Cup, clearly dominated the match. The Italians were completely on the defensive.

Australians Win
NEUCHÂTEL, Switzerland, June 9 (AP)—The Australian soccer squad, training for the World Cup, defeated Neuchâtelamax, 1-0, after a scoreless first half yesterday.

The Scoreboard
BOXING—At Madrid, Spanish champion Joe Barn defeated Frenchman Jacques Kerschbaum over 15 rounds to take the European junior middleweight crown. Despite the unanimous decision of the three judges, Kerschbaum put up a strong fight and many in the packed audience at the Sports Palace were surprised at the verdict.

UCLA Streak Is Broken

By Neil Amdur

AUSTIN, Texas, June 9 (NYT).—This was definitely not UCLA's year in athletics.

The Bruins, who saw their basketball dominance snapped earlier this year, had their three-year reign as track and field kings ended by Tennessee yesterday in a dramatic windup to the National Collegiate Athletic Association outdoor championships.

The closely contested team competition, for once, overshadowed other aspects of this three-day meet, although several impressive individual performances emerged from stifling heat and humidity at Memorial Stadium.

These included a wind-aided time of 19.9 seconds in the 220-yard dash final by James Gilkes of Fisk College (Tenn.), a 440-yard dash title by Larance Jones, the 15th-round draft choice of the New York Giants, a javelin success by Jim Judd of Oregon State, and the triumphant return of Bruce Collins, Pennsylvania's intermediate hurdler.

The mile, which had been expected to grab the spotlight with Tony Waldrop in the race, was won by Paul Cummings of Brigham Young, who led from the first lap. The time was the slowest in seven years, 4 minutes 11.3 seconds.

Waldrop, a runner-up last year who had nine consecutive sub-4-minute miles this season, suffered his second straight setback to Cummings with a third-place finish (4:02.3) behind Wilson Waigwa, a Kenyan who attends Texas A&M.

"I just didn't have the strength of zip that I had earlier in the year," the North Carolina senior said, refusing to use the 89-degree temperatures, 66 percent humidity and 20-mile-an-hour headwinds as alibis.

"I didn't feel as strong as I wanted, and I think I'm going to have to go back and re-evaluate things."

If the failure to break 4 minutes was a surprise to many in the crowd of 12,500, Gilkes's sudden explosion to the tape stunned Reggie Jones of Tennessee, who took the 100-yard dash Friday night. Gilkes, who is from Guyana, was handtimed in 19.9 seconds, equalling the fastest wind-aided time in the event. The wind was clocked at 17.4 miles an hour so the 19.9 won't be recognized. Tommie Smith has the record at 20 seconds.

Tennessee finished with 60 points, to 56 for the University of California, Los Angeles.

After the Vols had moved into the lead with a first and second-place sweep in the sprints, place sweep by Doug Brown and Ron Addison, and with a big finish by Willie Thomas in a 1:48.7 half-mile, UCLA stormed back into contention by upsetting North Carolina Central for its fifth straight mile relay crown.

The mile relay traditionally ends most meets, but the triple jump competition was still on

when the Bruins' Maxie Parks passed Larry Black of NCC and Charlie Josef of Seton Hall on the anchor leg of the mile relay.

UCLA's hopes for a team title soared when Clarence Taylor moved into second place in the triple jump early in the competition. He was still in third place, which would have given the Bruins a share of the title, as late as the fifth round before Ken McBryde of Manhattan and Charleston Etheluelan of Illinois got off successive 54-foot jumps.

The jumps, 54-1.2 by McBryde and 54-5 by Etheluelan, pushed Taylor to fifth place and assured Tennessee of its first national track title.

Merckx Victor In Tour of Italy For Fifth Time
MILAN, July 9 (AP)—Eddy Merckx of Belgium won the cycling Tour of Italy and became the first non-Italian to take it five times.

The last leg in the Italian classic went to Italy's Marino Basso, who outpaced Belgium's Roger de Vlaeminck in the fast-paced 237-kilometer run on flat ground from Bassano del Grappa to here.

With the fifth victory, Merckx equaled the record of the two cyclists rated as Italy's best ever, Alfredo Binda and Fausto Coppi.

José Manuel Fuente of Spain tried repeatedly to break loose from the pack in the final leg, but the Belgian kept with the Spaniard until Fuente gave up.

Fuente wore the leader's pink jersey from the fourth to the 14th leg in the 23-leg Giro, but lost it to the Belgian on the Italian Riviera May 31.

Italy's Giampaolo Bonacelli, a 20-year-old newcomer to the Giro, placed second in the overall standings, 12 seconds behind Merckx. Felice Gimondi, now Italy's top cyclist, was third, 33 seconds behind.

U.S. to Meet Italy In Military Basketball
FT. MYER, Va., June 9 (UPI).—The Italian and American teams remained undefeated yesterday to move into the final round of the International Military Sports Council basketball championship here.

Italy, behind the 26-point performance of Stefano Gorsetto, downed Iran, 102-71, yesterday. The United States beat France, 86-47, with Willie Collins scoring 20 points for the Americans.

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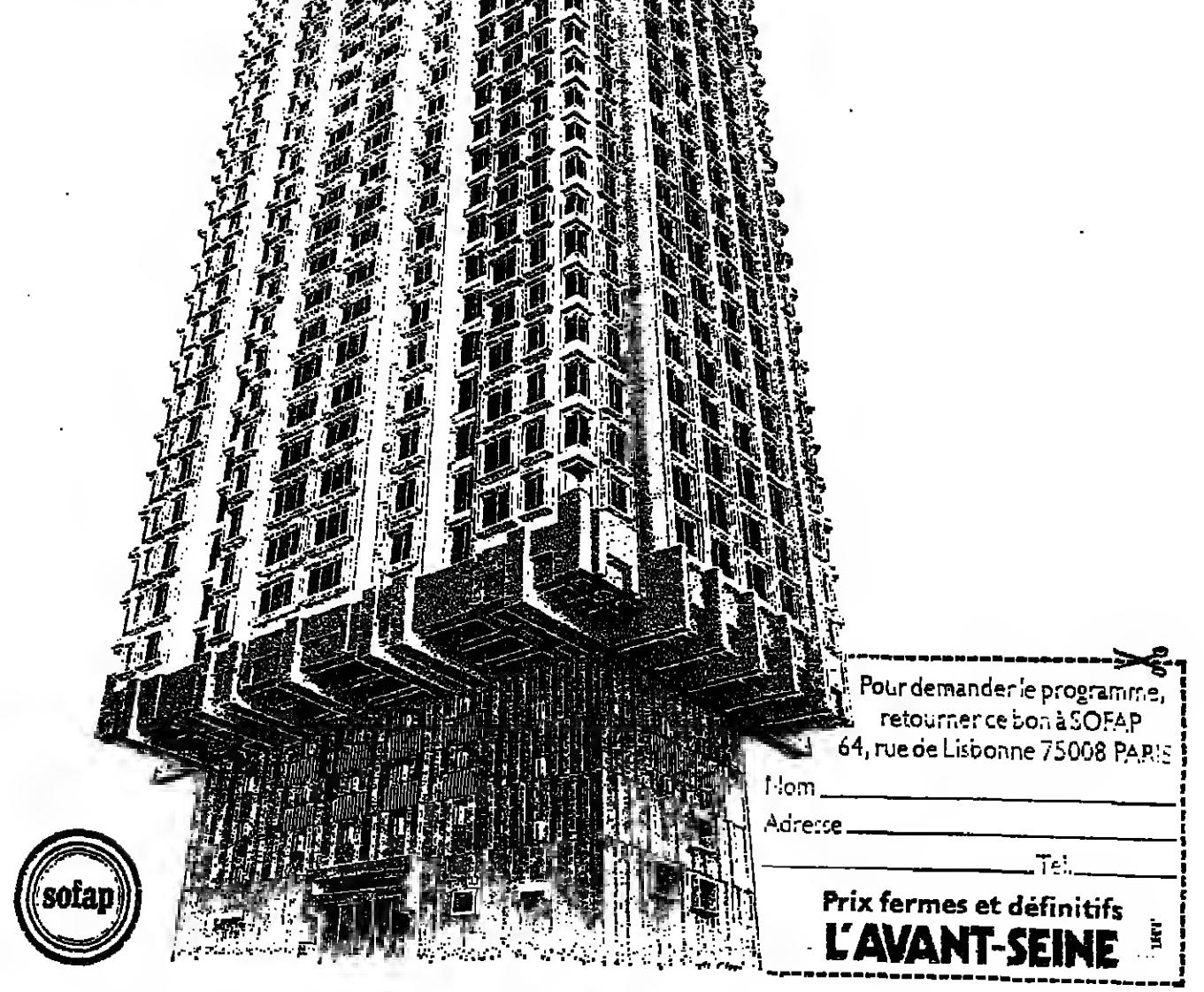
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couldn't offset the 11-hit Red Sox attack.

which rightfielder Lee Sestan-
apparently lost in the sun set-
Al Kaline's tie-breaking single
Horton then blasted a three-run
home run off the pitcher who walked
five and allowed 11 hits as his
record dropped to 7-6.

Rangers 3, Orioles 2

At Baltimore, Jim Fregosi drove
in two runs with his four-
home run and a single as the Ran-
gers edged the Orioles, 3-2.
Jim Bibby, 8-3, gained the victory
although he needed help from
Steve Foucault, who picked up
his fifth save.

With a three-inning home
run snapped 2-2 tie, Tom Grever
homered off losing pitcher Ross
Grimley in the fourth inning
after Fregosi's run-scoring single
in the third gave Bibby an early

over the Brewers, a "Jackson day" crowd of 46,812 set a Milwaukee attendance record.

Kew Holtzman won his seventh game, but had to be rescued by Paul Lindblad with two outs in the ninth. Holtzman held the Brewers scoreless the rest of the way for his second save.

Yanks 4, Twins 3

At New York, Graig Nettles, who slammed his 12th home run earlier in the game, singled home Lou Pinella with two out in the ninth to climax a three-run rally and give the Yankees a 4-3 victory over Minnesota. A "bat day" crowd of 50,093 at Shea Stadium was the largest attendance for an American League game this season.

The Yanks entered the ninth trailing, 3-1, when Jim Mason singled, moved to second on a

single.
Reliever Sparky Lyle gained credit for the victory, raising his record to 4-0 while Bill Campbell, the second of four Minnesota hurlers, took the loss.

Indians 8, Royals 6
At Kansas City. Oscar Gamble lashed a tie-breaking homer and Leron Lee drilled a pair of runs, scoring singles, sparking Cleveland to a 6-4 victory over the Royals. Steve Kline, 4-3, lasted only five innings before needing relief help from Fred Beene, but snapped a personal seven-game losing streak.

Astros 11, Mets 1
At Houston. Tim Lincecum's two-run single in the second inning staked the Astros to an early lead and Houston's right hander Tom Griffin went on to coast to an 11-1 victory over the New York Mets. Griffin struck out eight in giving his team a shutout.

Also playing in two runs for Houston was Doug Rader, who slammed his sixth home run, a solo shot in the fourth inning, and drove in one run in the seventh with a double. Rader

Reds 14, Phillies 7
At Philadelphia, Terry Crowley and Johnny Bench hit two-run homers and Cincinnati used a seven-run seventh inning to defeat the Phillies, 14-7.
Mike Schmidt and Mike Anderson each hit a three-run homer for Philadelphia as Don Gullett picked up his sixth victory in nine decisions. Wayne Twitchell, the second of six Philadelphia pitchers, took the loss in his first decision of the year.

Braves 3, Expos 2
At Atlanta, rightfielder Dusty Baker saved two runs with a diving catch of a Willie Davis line drive in the eighth inning to enable the Braves to beat Montreal, 3-2, despite getting only four hits.

More Sports News

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Observer

Help for Our Friends

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—As part of its new friendship with the Arabs, the United States has agreed to redesign the camel.

In its present form, as everyone knows, the camel is a horse designed by a committee. Prof. Kissinger wanted to avoid a repetition of this design by designing the new camel all by himself, but he ran into a snag at the White House.

The Kissinger design called for replacing the camel's long, drooping neck with a more rigid, upright neck similar to that of the giraffe's so that the camel would be able to get a better view of what was coming over the next sand dune.

The White House, however, was unhappy with this. President Nixon is concerned about keeping favor with Southern senators whose votes he may need to avoid conviction on a bill of impeachment. For this reason he wanted the redesigned camel to reflect his love for the South.

And so Gen. Haig, the President's assistant, told Kissinger to build an elongated snout onto the new camel.

Kissinger agreed, but under tests at the Pentagon the giraffe neck broke down after less than 80 hours of supporting the massive elongated jaw and left the snout dragging in the sand, which ground down the elongated teeth and damaged the gums.

The final compromise was suggested by the State Department, acting on its basic operating principle, "When in doubt, do nothing." This called for doing away with the neck and snout altogether and, in their place, to make the South happy, attaching a possum tail.

The Pentagon objected that this would give the camel a tail at both ends, which would make

it militarily hard to cope with because it would be difficult to tell whether the camel was retreating or advancing.

At this point Kissinger produced one of his ingenious solutions, and redesigned the camel so it would move sideways.

The Department of Transportation objected, however, that with the camel's hump and flanks moving sideways into the wind, the creature was aerodynamically unsound and would be blown backward in high desert winds.

His solution was to remove the hump and take off the camel's legs, so it would lie close to the desert floor, thus reducing wind resistance.

Kissinger objected strongly. A camel without legs was useless, he said.

"If you made the possum tail stronger," the President suggested, "you would have a camel that could swing by its tail through the palm trees."

"But there aren't enough palm trees to make tree-swinging a viable means of locomotion," said Kissinger.

The Agriculture Department said it could plant palm trees along the major camel routes.

"That still doesn't solve the problem of hump," said Kissinger. "If we remove the hump, as the Department of Transportation proposes, we will have a camel with no hump, and a camel with no hump can hardly be called a camel at all."

"What we could do," said the Army, "is take a lot of horses and put a hump on each horse's back and have the horses move along the palm-lined camel routes so every camel would have his hump moving right along under him."

Kissinger said the burden of carrying humps would put a terrible strain on the horses' muscles, but the Army said that was easily solved by replacing the horses' necks with the discarded camel necks that had to be removed anyhow to make room for the possum tails.

"And it will be a shot in the arm for employment," said the Labor Department, "with a whole new industry springing up to mount humps and camel necks on horses."

"That's government with a purpose," said the President. "Henry, get cracking."

Alexander's Fête
ATHENS, June 9 (AP).—The Greek government announced that in 1977 it will celebrate "throughout the land and with international participation" the 3,000th anniversary of the death of Alexander the Great.

While seeking immortality, the center is running out of money, and intimations of mortality contend with the hope that something may turn up.

Center for Study of Democratic Institutions—in Crisis?

By Israel Shenker

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. (NTT).—The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions cherishes many ideals, including one that may be indispensable: Robert Hutchins.

Fifteen years after he founded the center and became its leader, he ceded his office June 1 to Malcolm Moos, for the past seven years president of the University of Minnesota. Hutchins, 75, will stay on as the center's life senior fellow.

The center's gospel is to "clarify the basic issues and widen the circle of discussion about them." Its philosophy is liberal and its substance practical. A 42-acre sylvan retreat houses a full-time scholar, a part-time scholar, a part-time journalist, occasional intellectuals and perennial academics.

Their mission is to think deeply and speak loudly, to make a human problem as too difficult, evading no issue as too divisive.

The issue of the center's survival is overriding trifles of routine concern such as global law and peaceful order. While seeking immortality, the center is running out of money, and intimations of mortality contend with the hope that something may turn up.

Marking Time

"Institutional Micromorphism," Harvey Wheeler, a senior fellow, called it, and Harry Ashmore, another senior fellow, scored it as "a constant tambourine-shaking operation."

For the past several years Hutchins has been suffering from ill health and he has had several operations. John Wilkinson, a senior fellow, complained that the center "has meowled marked time."

"We've been drifting," he

Malcolm Moos
... new head of center.Robert Hutchins
... center's founder.

said. "Everybody made an itinerary taking him away for long periods, and found a focus and locus outside the center. How could people think when they were above a cloud? They thought about meeting; they didn't think about thinking."

Moos would like the center to be "something like a Rockefeller University for the Humanities," with some post-doctoral students and "a few high-prestige name chairs." He plans to launch a fund drive and prove that the center is not merely the lengthened shadow of its founder.

"It's Hutchins's center," said Wheeler. "It's a bureaucratic extension of his personality—and he's a strong and compelling person with a piercing mind and an alarming ability to see behind social facades. He's a master of shaft and foe of sham."

The long and short of it is that Hutchins—6 feet 5 inches—has enormous presence and

staggering charisma, and Moos will simply have to shake the tambourine harder. "Moos might get charisma if he gets money," suggested Wilkinson.

Shift of Titles

In a shift of titles, Moos will be president, leaving the honorary title of chairman to J. Paul Getty, an 82-year-old Texas oil millionaire.

Hutchins was the son of a Presbyterian minister, and he recalls his father's principle as being "If you like it, it's wrong."

At 30 he became president of the University of Chicago, and in stages Calvinistically rigorous and imperceptible, he grew from boy wonder to man wonder, scoring conventional wisdom, confounding controversy. Said John Cogley, a senior fellow: "He was never out of the establishment while criticizing the hell out of it."

There are 11 senior fellows who, not otherwise or else-

where engaged, meet ritually at 11 a.m. for "the dialogue"—a 90-minute session round a hollow square, with microphones and tape recorders off stage indiscriminately rounding up wit and chaff.

Rexford Tugwell, who was a New Deal braintrust, is working on the 40th draft of his new Constitution for the United States, with small likelihood that his creation will ever become the law of the land.

Alex Comfort is the center's meticulously organized British expert on aging, physical constitution and sexual institutions, the author of "Joy of Sex" and of the forthcoming "More Joy." He is also the center's anarchist. He says approvingly of his colleagues: "They follow the good anarchist tradition of holding all their political meetings in individual telephone booths."

Visiting Fellows

Alva Myrdal, former Swedish minister for disarmament, and her husband Gunnar Myrdal, another expert on man's inhumanity to man, are also visiting fellows.

"I've heard what the center was supposed to be," she said, "but I think the center is in a period of transition, seeking its true role. The atmosphere is very congenial, but the subjects of conversation are spread quite thinly, so there's a diffusion of energies."

"It's not my method," said her husband of the dialogue. "I've always learned more from individual talks, not from conferences."

"When a meeting is good you can call it dialogue, when it's bad you can call it lousy," said Norton Ginsburg, who is not only a senior fellow but also dean, which means he is supposed to see that work gets done.

PEOPLE: About Pulling Up Stakes

J. Paul Getty, one of the world's richest men, is most unhappy about the British government's plans to tax the worldwide income of foreign residents, and he's threatening to leave Britain. For about 20 years, he's operated from Sutton Place, his mansion in Surrey, running an empire so large that even he does not know its value. Now he objects to paying the proposed taxes his overall wealth on the grounds that it is not earned in Britain, that he gives employment to 600 Britons and spends more than \$1.4 million in Britain annually. He has written to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, as well as to Denis Healey, chancellor of the exchequer. Friends say that even at the age of 81, Getty feels ready to pull up roots and start all over again in another tax-free haven, one that will not scrutinize too rudely the income of foreigner millionaires.

J. Paul Getty
... British tax p

Several close friends of Kenneth Keating, the 74-year-old U.S. ambassador to Israel, gathered Friday night in the home of Mary Patricia Davis in Princeton for Keating's marriage to Mrs. Davis. Keating, a former U.S. senator from New York, was widowed in 1968, and Mrs. Davis's husband, Wendell Davis, a New York City lawyer who was a classmate of Keating's at Harvard Law School in the 1920s, died two years ago. Presiding at the wedding was the Rev. Bruce Gordon, dean of the Princeton University chapel.

In Los Angeles, Jimmy Durante asked a court to nullify a contract calling for him to collaborate with a writer, Charles Mangel, on a book about the comedian's life for the Macmillan Publishing Co. Durante, 81, who has been in poor health for several years, did not deny that he signed the contract two years ago, but his suit said that he suffers periodic blackouts and he is unable to remember signing it. He added that he was "not capable of executing" the contract.

"This is blackmail, but I believe it is Gospel blackmail," said Rev. Harvey H. Guthrie Jr. of the Episcopal Theological Seminary in Cambridge, Mass., in announcing that he will resign to make way for a woman faculty member if the school insists it cannot afford to hire one. "It is all I can do about it, but in the name of God, something has to be done," he said.

Prince Charles of England, in an interview with a London

newspaper, said that he's firm in his choice of a girl with a royal aristocratic background, prince, 25, said that a woman marries into a way of life, a job, "into a life into a job." She's got to have some knowledge of it, some sense of it, wouldn't she have a clue whether she's going to like it or she didn't have a clue it's risky for her, wouldn't it?

SICK LIST: Chicago's Richard Daley was released

after undergoing surgery. He walked unaided from hospital and told reporters he felt "great." Clarence (B.) Crabbe, 65, who played T. and F. Gordon in the m. is listed in good condition. A Bridgeport, Conn., hospital entered the hospital treatment of a virus; he was a publicity tour when he f.

ARRESTED: The wife of Earl Lancaster, in Rome, being charged with making accusations against a policeman. Police said that Lancaster was stopped for being in an area closed to public. She was reported to have caused the policeman of \$150 from her passport. Incident occurred Friday and she was kept in jail Saturday afternoon, police.

—SAMUEL JUS

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